The New-York Times.

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THE ENGLISH PANIC.

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ATTITUDE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

No Uneasiness or Flurry—Dishonesty of the Outcry of the English Press—Review of the Origin of the Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The situation here to-night, in official quarters, notwithstanding the excitement in the public mind regarding the intelligence from England, is one of profound quiet and unconcern. Up to a late hour this evening no notice of the alleged demand from the British Government had been received, and so far as the President is concerned, he has, up to this writing, not yet conferred with a single member of his Cabinet in regard to the matter. In fact there has been nothing to confer about. So that the sensational dispatches from here representing him as engaged all day Sunday in a grave consideration of the affair are ridiculously false. The President entertains the opinion that the present flurry of feeling in England is chiefly for a political purpose, and he is very confident that whatever request the English Government may make, it will not be presented with the ultimatum of war as the consequence of a refusal to comply on our part. In fact, he remarked to-night, that such a presentation would preclude negotiation at the outset, and he had no fear of such a result, because it would be at utter variance with the spirit with which the two nations had submitted the question to arbitration. As to war, let the country rest assured that there is no danger of that. The President, in conversation to-night, remarked, with a smile, on this subject, that he did not propose to be the author of a fight of which he was not willing to assume the responsibility, and in which he was not ready to take his part. In the contemplation of the situation, there is nothing, as viewed from an official stand-point, to excite alarm. It can be said, with an assurance of almost absolute positiveness, that whatever the demand of the British Government, it must be declined. This Government has submitted the case to the arbitrators. It was in duty bound to present the case as strongly as possible, and whatever may be said of the probability of an award for so-called indirect damages, such probability could have no weight in determining the question of the presentation of such claims. Such liability had been the position of this Government from the beginning of the discussion. It was held by Mr. ADAMS throughout his correspondence. It was maintained by Mr. SEWARD in his instructions. It was proclaimed by Mr. SUMNER in his speeches, and it was insisted upon by the American Commissioners in the protocols which accompanied the Treaty of Washington. The position altogether likely to be assumed by this Government is that the Arbitrators must decide upon the question of jurisdiction involved. If England should then go to the extreme of breaking up the Conference and refusing to abide by the treaty, it could only add to her record of bad faith and injure her in the end. This Government could well afford to stand firm, in such an event, and, instead of being the worst thing that the Administration has done, it would probably prove to be one of its most popular acts. The feeling here in all quarters against making any concessions is unanimous, and the general expression is, stand by the treaty, and let the Arbitrators decide questions of jurisdiction and liability as they arise.

In this connection it is very instructive to note the circumstances under which the treaty was framed, and to call attention to the action of the English Government in the British-American Claims Commission, now sitting in this city, and which has jurisdiction of all claims growing out of the relations of the two countries, save the *Alabama* claims. In the correspondence between Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Secretary FISH, the third note from the former to the latter proposed a Joint Commission to settle the disputes relative to the boundary and the fisheries. Mr. FISH replied that the President gave his assent to the proposition, provided there might be a proper representation of the *Alabama* case and claims arising therefrom to the proposed Commission.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON replied that this might be done, provided the Commission should consider also the British claims arising out of acts committed during the rebellion. The Joint Commission was organized on the basis solely of the subjects embraced in these three letters of Sir EDWARD THORNTON. When the twelfth article of the treaty was reached the Commission adopted the express language of the British Minister, "British claims arising out of acts committed during the rebellion," with the addition of the words, "against the persons or the property of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects." This language was carefully chosen for the express purpose of excluding claims arising out of the rebel debt, and all like claims. It distinctly appears in the protocol that when the proposition was made to extend the language of the treaty so as to include the Fenian claims, the American Commissioners refused on the ground that such a claim did not come within the scope of the correspondence. Nevertheless, on the assembling of the British-American Commission here, one of the very first acts of the English Government was to permit the presentation of claims based upon the Confederate cotton loan. Now, what did this Government do? Certainly it did not demand that such claims should be withdrawn, or it would dissolve the Commission. There was not a shadow of foundation for such presentation in the language of the treaty. The counsel for the United States, Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, demurred to the jurisdiction, and the Commissioners unanimously rejected the claims. In fact, four claims of this character have already been presented by England and warmly urged, which do not come within the scope of the treaty. These were: First, for the rebel debt; second, for property destroyed by rebels to prevent its falling into the Federal possession; third, for property destroyed by direct acts of war, such as the bombardment of towns; and fourth, for losses caused by the action of State tribunals in States in rebellion. There is ample reason for believing that other claims of the same character will be presented. It is true, the Commission in a manly and equitable spirit has rejected these claims, but the fact remains that they were presented and urged under the treaty. The position of the British Government in this regard seems to be to present all claims without any regard to their character or validity.

On the contrary, the case of the United States before the Geneva tribunal presents no claims for losses which are not wholly covered and provided for in the provisions of the Treaty. It is customary to denominate as "indirect losses" those which are set down in the "case" as the damage inflicted upon our commerce, the increased rates of insurance and the prolongation of the war, but the best lawyers argue that in the wording of the treaty these are not indirect, but direct losses. Article first, or the recital of the treaty, is broad and comprehensive, and under it no governmental claims can be excluded. Article seventh is wholly consistent with article first, in this particular. The treaty nowhere limits the claims to individual losses. The only difficulty in sustaining the American view of the case arises in article 10. The provision for a Board of Assessors therein made may be construed by some as excluding governmental claims, but this is a question in law which is open to the decision of the arbitrators.

Dispatch from Sir John Rose—He Advises Placation of the British Lion—Total Absence of Anxiety or Uneasiness in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is stated that several days ago Sir JOHN ROSE telegraphed to a banking-house in New-York, with which he has business relations, briefly alluding to the Treaty of Washington in the tone of the London Press, and urging a modification of the American statement of the case, as being absolutely necessary to a pacification of the British people and the support of the Ministry; and it is further said that the substance of this telegram has been communicated to certain parties in this city, with a view to effect the desired object. However true this may be, it is certain that the accounts from England produce no excitement whatever in Executive and Congressional circles, nor is it considered that any complications between the two countries can result from the agitation of the question in England, and it is believed the matters at issue will be settled in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. None of the members of the two Committees on Foreign Affairs have heard of any dissatisfaction with the Treaty, apart from the London Press, nor has their attention been called to the subject by either the President or Secretary of State. It is equally certain that they, and other members of Congress, will stand by the Treaty as it is, without yielding to any demand which will affect its purposes. Such is also said to be the determination of those connected with the Executive Department, whose right it was to present this American statement of the case with as much earnestness as was exercised by the British themselves.

THE ENGLISH FLURRY.

Tone of the London Journals More Moderate—The Times Complains of the Translation of the "Case" on the Continent.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Times* complains that the American case has been translated into the continental languages and scattered broadcast over Europe, and says if the intention is to make retraction impossible, no method could be chosen which could prove more effective. The Treaty of Washington, it says, has become inoperative, not being based on a perfect understanding between the parties concerned. It is with the utmost reluctance, the *Times* continues, that we contemplate the possibility that the reference of the claims to a Board of Arbitration will come to nothing. Our expectation of a successful issue must be extremely moderate. A satisfactory answer from Washington excluding the claims for indirect damages from the case cannot be anticipated, thus establishing a definite misunderstanding; and there can be no sequel but the abandonment of the reference. The hope is also expressed by this journal that a failure will not excite bitter feelings in America. On Saturday the same paper indulged in the following language: "We repudiate the construction which has been put on the Treaty of Washington in the American case, and must withdraw from arbitration if this construction is insisted on. But this point rectified, we are ready to stand loyally by the treaty." The general tone of the Press on the *Alabama* claims has slightly moderated. All look forward to the Queen's speech, to-morrow, for positive announcement of the stand taken by the Government with regard to the American case. The *Daily News* says the Queen, in her speech on the opening of Parliament, to-morrow, will express a wish that the tribunal at Geneva may be able to proceed with its duties on a basis acceptable to the English Government and nation. The *Post* of this morning thinks it will be time enough when the United States refuse to withdraw their demand for indirect damages, to decide upon future action. Menaces are now ungracious. The same tone pervades the articles of the other morning journals today. The weekly Press, most of which went to press on Thursday or Friday, about the time the flurry of indignation in the American case culminated, was savage and bellicose, especially the *Saturday Review*. They generally took the ground that the United States preferred to have no settlement, and wished to hold these *Alabama* claims as a perpetual menace for political uses.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Version of the Queen's Speech to be Read To-day.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The following alleged synopsis of the Queen's speech is given for what it is worth. It is the theme of universal comment to-night, and though nothing is known upon the subject the opinion is generally expressed that the *Pall Mall* has been made the victim of an imposition.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it has seen an early copy of the Queen's speech, which is to be delivered at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. It thereupon proceeds to give the assumed abstract of the contents of the document. The Queen, (says the *Pall Mall*,) congratulates Parliament and the country that her relations with all the nations of Europe are of the most friendly character. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the *Alabama* claims, upon which the Queen says: "To uphold the sanctity and to extend the area of my international obligations, I have concluded a treaty with the United States of America for the settlement of questions which have been discussed for some years. It having become obvious that the horrors of war are avoidable by peaceful arbitrament, instead of the arbitrament of the sword, I have given my consent to the reference of the *Alabama* claims to an international tribunal, the highest authority to which their decision could have been intrusted. Through pardonable oversight on the part of the negotiators the claims were not explicitly limited to direct losses, and, therefore, the President of the United States has preferred a considerable amount of indirect claims, to many of which my Government has demurred. I hope the amount to be ultimately defrayed will not exceed the French payment to Germany." The Queen deplores the troubles in India, felicitates Parliament upon the condition of the finances of the country, and the collection of an unprecedented revenue; refers to the peaceable state of Ireland, and promises the introduction of bills in relation to the ballot; for the regulation of the mines; for the acquisition of the railways by the State, and for the regulation of licenses for the sale of liquor.

The Speech a Hoax.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—There is no doubt that the abstract of the Queen's speech, published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening, is a hoax.

A Bellicose Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—At a banquet of Liberals in Lambeth, to-night, Mr. WILLIAM MCARTHUR, member of Parliament for Lambeth, referred to the *Alabama* case in his speech, and said he scorned the claims of the United States Government for indirect damages.

What is Thought and Felt in Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 5.—The intimation of the English Press of the intention of the British Government to repudiate the Treaty of Washington excites grave comments here. It is believed that such a violent course would be almost a certain signal for war. The English Government, it is thought, will, therefore, pause before consenting to follow public opinion so far as to take so decisive a step. The merchants of Halifax are deeply interested in the treaty.

Anxiety in France as to the Result.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Great interest is felt here in the discussion of the *Alabama* claims now going on in England, and the result is awaited with much anxiety.

LOUISIANA.

Message of Gov. Warmoth to the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The message from Gov. WARMOTH to the Legislature says that thirty-four days of session have been dissipated in contests which have tended much to weaken the confidence of the people in a free Government. There are laws on the statute-book which must be modified, and which the Legislature is pledged in the most solemn manner to modify in a way to render them acceptable to the great body of the people. The public voice has spoken on this behalf with no uncertain sound, and it is the duty of the representatives to give the people's will the force of law without further delay. The Governor says: I will be candid with you and state that your plighted faith is suspected on this subject when so much time is wasted in delay. Every consideration of justice to the people, to yourselves, and to myself requires that the modification of these laws should receive your prompt and undivided attention. The message recites that the condition of affairs which in 1868 made necessary the enactment of the most stringent registration and election laws have in a great measure ceased to exist. The relations between white and colored citizens, which were then unsettled and hostile, have now been established on a basis of quiet and growing respect for each others' rights. If such laws were necessary to bolster up and sustain the Republican Party in that State, better it should perish! He recommends a modification of the Constabulary, Printing and Revenue laws, also a repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and of all railroad charters where the work is not actually commenced. The last-named repeal would save the State $11,000,000. Concluding with subjects of political and economical reform, the Governor says, so fully has a committal been made on these subjects that a failure to crystalize them into law would be universally and justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt for public opinion.

The Congressional Investigation—Preparation for Mardigras Festivities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Gov. WARMOTH was before the Congressional Investigating Committee nearly five hours, today. After protesting against the interference of the Committee in the State's affairs, the Governor read a voluminous document, giving a history of his administration. He charged that all the laws which his political opponents claimed as odious, were mostly framed and supported by them in the Legislature.

All the city and State courts, and the Congressional investigating committee have agreed to hold no session on Mardigras Day, the 13th inst. The display promises to be the grandest ever known in the country. The Mystic Krewe of Comus will appear in a grand allegorical procession. The Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite have timed their visit so as to be here during the carnival. Guests from all parts of the country are already flocking to the city.

The Late Storm in Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 5.—There was a severe south-east gale, with snow, rain and hail on Saturday night, and considerable damage was done to shipping in the port. The American steamer *Lady Head* broke from her moorings and collided with the brig *St. Vincent* and schooner *Spirit of the Day*, and all three were damaged. Several vessels dragged their anchors. The injury to shipping would have been greater had not the storm been telegraphed in advance. On land trees, scaffolding and chimneys were blown down.

Outrages by the Apaches.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Feb. 5.—A Las Cruces correspondent of the *Daily Post* reports that the Apaches have murdered three mail drivers and wounded one, and captured their stock, on the J. F. Bennett and Co.'s New-Mexico and Arizona stage line. One of the men was murdered within sight of Camp Bowie. A general outbreak is feared, as these three men were all attacked at different points of the road.

Verdict in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Crash—Nobody to Blame.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Feb. 5.—The Coroner's Jury, today, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad accident, returned a verdict that the deceased passengers came to their deaths by an unavoidable and unforeseen accident, caused by the breaking of a rail.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Discussion in the Senate on Amnesty and Civil Rights.

The Constitutional Amendment Considered in the House.

Gen. Sickles on the McGarrahan Claim—The Case of Gov. Legate—The Custom-House Inquiry—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The amnesty question has been discussed all day in the Senate without action. It appeared at one time that the debate had ended, and the yea and nay lists were produced and pencils made ready to record the vote upon the motion to adopt the substitute for Mr. SUMNER's amendment, presented by Mr. CARPENTER, but the end had not come. Mr. SUMNER arose, and though he seemed at first to only design some brief remarks, it soon became apparent that he was going to oppose the substitute, which he did in a two hours' speech. It was in a good measure devoted to the argument that his own amendment was constitutional, because it was in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, which Mr. SUMNER thinks equal in authority with the Constitution itself. He arraigned Mr. CARPENTER for holding the same views as CALHOUN and the secession leaders, and compared his sentiments to some of Petroleum V. Nasby's, which he read, producing a great deal of laughter. He charged Mr. CARPENTER with being the vindicator of caste. Mr. CARPENTER made a rather spirited reply, defending himself from Mr. SUMNER's charges. This reply Mr. SUMNER construed, as usual, into an assault upon himself, and made the usual reply to assaults of the kind. Mr. SHERMAN then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned. The simple point of the whole debate was upon the question whether the Declaration of Independence ought to be a guide to the interpretation of the Constitution in cases of doubtful construction only, or whether it ought always to be considered a standard to which the meaning of all parts of that instrument must conform. It seems probable that Mr. CARPENTER's proposition will be substituted for Mr. SUMNER's, and that it will be attached to the Amnesty bill. It is not improbable that the Amnesty bill thus amended will pass the Senate by a strict party vote, the Democrats, of course, voting against it. No one yet deems it possible that the amended Amnesty bill can receive a two-thirds vote in the House, and it is not quite certain that it will need such a vote. The amnesty part of the bill has already received in the House the necessary two-thirds vote. If the Senate passes, by a two-thirds vote, the bill with an amendment, the question before the House will be upon concurrence with the amendment. As the subject of the amendment only requires a majority vote, it is doubtful if the Republicans of the House cannot alone make the united Amnesty and Civil Rights bill a law together. This is the aspect to-night, but still the whole case is uncertain in its final issue. The House may refuse its assent to the amendment on the ground that it is not germane to the subject of the bill.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Democrats in the House were put on the political gridiron today with a decidedly unsatisfactory result to them. The question was upon indorsing the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. Mr. PETERS, of Maine, offered the first resolution declaring that the amendments had been legally ratified, and upon this the vote was 124 yeas to 27 nays. Of the yeas there were but eight Democrats, viz.: PARKER, HIBBARD and BELL, of New-Hampshire; COX, of New-York; SHERWOOD, of Missouri; CLELLAND and GRIFFITH, of Pennsylvania, and WELLS, of Missouri. Fifteen Democrats dodged the issue. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, frightened at the attitude in which this left his party, immediately offered another resolution, of a single sentence, which affirmed that the amendments to the Constitution were valid parts thereof. This was passed by a vote of 160 to 22. An analysis of this vote is suggestive. There were eighty Democrats on the floor, that being the number who voted on HALDMAN's motion to adjourn. Of these eighty thirty-eight recorded themselves for the Brooks resolution and twenty-two against it, leaving twenty who dodged. Thus, of these eighty Democrats, a majority think with FRANK BLAIR, and know no such thing as dead issues. The Peters' resolution had no other apparent object than to bring out the Democrats fairly on a question they have scrupulously avoided any allusion to thus far. Among the most prominent who still see fit to repudiate the amendments were DANIEL W. VOORHEES and WM. E. NIBLACK, of Indiana; SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of Illinois; BENJAMIN T. BIGGS, of Delaware; JOHN DAVIS, of West Virginia, and all the Kentuckians, with one exception. On the 15th of March last, upon a similar resolution, pronouncing the amendments a finality, every Democrat present voted nay.

THE SELECTION OF SEATS.

The House wasted about three hours today in another contest over the seats. It is an old quarrel, liable to break out every Monday. In order to head it off for the future the Committee on Rules today submitted a provision that in subsequent Congresses the first drawing of seats shall be the final one in any Congress. This started both the ins and the outs, and the resolution was loaded down with amendments with reference to a new drawing. In this Congress, the good seats are fewer in number than the poor ones, and the ins were beaten on every vote. They contrived to stave off action, however, until to-morrow, when the morning hour will probably be consumed by this selfish controversy. During the consideration of this momentous question, the House was in a state of confusion and uproar, which has not been equaled this session.

THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The President today returned to the Senate the certificate of the confirmation of JAMES F. LEGATE to be Governor of Washington Territory. The Senate, in Executive session, on Thursday last, passed a resolution recalling the confirmation, and it is probable that they will now reconsider their vote. This will give the President an opportunity to withdraw the nomination. This appointment is a remarkable instance of the effect of a political indorsement. Seldom has a man come more unanimously recommended by his political associates than LEGATE, and not a word was uttered against him until after his confirmation.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE's testimony before the Senate Committee will be fully confirmed by Gen. PORTER, and then will be the end of poor MUDGETT. Gen. PORTER's recollection of the interview between himself, MUDGETT and COCHRANE is precisely similar to the version given by the latter, and MUDGETT will be convicted of barefaced lying.

MR. HALE'S CASE.

It was to-morrow, instead of today, that Mr. HALE was to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee. The time arranged is 10½ in the morning.

THE TENNESSEE BOUNTY FRAUDS.

VICTOR G. POWELL, who was indicted with others engaged in the Bounty frauds in Tennessee, was tried in the Criminal Court here today, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The charge was for receiving money for collecting claims against the Government while he was an officer of the Government. POWELL was a clerk in the office of the Second Auditor. The charge upon which he was convicted was precisely that upon which Ex-Congressman STOKES is indicted.

SPINNER'S DEFAULTER.

Last Tuesday GEO. JOHNSON, the lately discovered defaulter in Treasurer SPINNER's office, was examined before the Committee of the House which is examining the Treasury accounts, touching the acts for which he has been indicted. There is a law that provides that no person examined before a committee shall be liable for prosecution on the acts concerning which he was examined, and now JOHNSON petitions the Court to dismiss the case against him. It is a question whether, as he was summoned subsequent to an arraignment in court, his case can be brought within the law. The District-Attorney characterized the proceeding of the Committee as very singular. The case is postponed for a short time.

THE FISHERY BILL.

Gen. BANKS reported from the House Foreign Relations Committee, today, the State Department Fishery bill. It was made the special order for the third Tuesday in March.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following-named nominations today:

Postmasters—H. L. Tillotson, Nevada, Mo.; Jeremiah Clark, Leavenworth, Kansas; Balthar S. Young, New-Lisbon, Ohio; Lewis Lambright, Middletown, Ohio; Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City, N. J.; Clark Phillips, Newark, N. Y.; George P. Holcomb, Chillicothe, Ohio; Joseph C. Emerson, Fernandina, Fla.; C. M. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Isaac H. Caldwell, Waco, Texas. District-Attorneys—Horace H. Harrison, Middle District of Tennessee; Addison C. Gibbs, Oregon; Edward P. Johnson, Wyoming; Joshua W. Gilbert, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida; Amos Morrill, Judge of the Eastern District of Texas; Albert Walters, Assayer at Boise City, Idaho.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are announced:

Capt. Thomas H. Patterson, of the Navy, has been promoted to be Commodore; Lieut.-Commander Edward Terry to be Commander; Capt. Wm. B. Whiting to be Commander on the retired list; David H. Tribou to be Chaplain; Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, to be Surgeon; Second Assistant Engineer James J. Barry to be First Assistant Engineer; the following Masters to be Lieutenants: Masters Morse, Tilley, Knox, Collins, Simons, William M. Paul, Moore, Webster, Shaw, West, Morrill, Eaton, McGonnegal, Belknap, Jacques, Gilmore, Hunter, Davis, Louise, Rohrer, Cowden, Mitchell, Sullivan, Pendleton, Clay, Smith, Mansfield, Hyde, Cassidy, Heald, Symonds, Christopher Hageman, Wood, Goodwin, Jacobs, Boyd, Miller, Clover, Bridge, Miller, Little, Metzs, Wise, Bleecker, Dunlop, Rush, Green, Field, Cunningham, Colby, McClellan, Logan, Paine, Arnold, Sturdy, Very, Perkins, Cowles, Greenleaf, Allen, G. Paul, Remey, Graines, Bowles, Taussig, Pilsbury.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, to accommodate Gen. SICKLES, Minister to Spain, has heard his testimony in regard to the famous McGarrahan claim, although that case had been previously postponed until after Mr. CARPENTER's return from New-York. Gen. SICKLES testified that he was counsel for MCGARRAHAN in 1859, when he argued before Attorney-General BLACK in favor of the dismissal of the appeal taken by the United States from the decree of confirmation of the California District Court, and that Mr. BLACK, after hearing the argument, suggested to Gen. SICKLES to have the case docketed in the Supreme Court, and the appeal dismissed, which was accordingly done, Jan. 31, 1859, and which Gen. SICKLES considered a final confirmation of the claim.

Gen. SICKLES also testified that subsequently Secretary of the Interior SMITH, in December, 1862, and Secretary USHER, in March, 1863, directed a patent to issue to MCGARRAHAN, and that Attorney-General BATES, together with Messrs. BLACK and GOULD, in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company, interviewed in the Summer of 1863, to prevent said issue. Gen. SICKLES then appealed to President LINCOLN to take jurisdiction and determine the case, and, by permission, submitted the argument to him, after which CHAS. G. HALPINE brought Gen. SICKLES word to New-York from the President that the latter had decided the case in favor of MCGARRAHAN. This Gen. SICKLES swears President LINCOLN reaffirmed to him personally in Washington in the Fall of 1863, at which time Gen. SICKLES was experiencing various delays in the Department of the Interior, and applied again to the President, (LINCOLN,) who told him that the patent was signed, and expressed great surprise that it had not been delivered. Gen. SICKLES also testified that the New Idria's counsel, including Mr. BLACK, admitted at that time that the patent had been signed, so that branch of the controversy was closed.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Congressional Committee held a meeting today and listened to a report of the business heretofore transacted. They agreed to hold a general caucus on Thursday night, to make preparations for the approaching campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hearing in the New-York Central Scrip dividend case was concluded this morning, and Commissioner DOUGLASS hopes to give his final decision in a very few days.

No appointment was made, today, of Controller of the Currency. Mr. HULBURD's commission will expire to-morrow. There is an impression in circles interested in this subject, that the matter will be definitely settled by the Cabinet to-morrow, though it is not certain such will be the case.

J. W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was before the House Committee on Commerce today favoring an appropriation of $1,000,000 for deepening and widening the channel of Baltimore Harbor. He exhibited a mass of statistics showing the extent of the commerce of that city and the necessity for increased facilities. Additional ocean lines from Europe are in contemplation.

Hon. H. C. CALKIN, of New-York, was before the Committee on Commerce, today, advocating a subsidy of $120,000 per annum for a line of steamers between New-York and Havana and Vera Cruz, to make semi-monthly trips.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales Able to Go to Church—The French Minister of the Interior.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Prince of WALES attended church at Sandringham yesterday. The number of seats in St. Paul's on the occasion of the thanksgiving ceremonies is limited to 800.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The resignation of Minister CASIMIR-PERIER is in the hands of President THIERS. No successor has yet been chosen, but it is expected that the matter will be definitely settled to-morrow.

The Republican Mass-Meeting in London.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The mass-meeting of the Republicans and supporters of Sir CHARLES DILKE will be held to-night in Trafalgar-square, as announced. Fears had been entertained that the authorities might forbid the use of the Square for such a purpose, but no notice of prohibition has appeared. Extensive preparations have been made by the Republican leaders and clubs, and a grand demonstration is expected.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat since Sunday night at the South Atlantic Stations, and more so in the Middle and Eastern States. The low barometer in Texas has extended north-east into the Ohio Valley, and rain is reported from the Gulf coast to Ohio, and snow on the lakes. South-west winds have backed to north-west from New-York and Ohio westward. South-east winds prevail from Louisiana to Georgia. The barometer has begun to rise in Texas, with brisk north-west winds and low temperature. Cold and partially cloudy weather has apparently prevailed north and west of Iowa.

PROBABILITIES.

The central lowest barometer will probably pass north-eastward over the Ohio Valley to the St. Lawrence, with snow turning to rain in most places; cold north-west wind with clear weather prevail on Tuesday from Missouri to Lake Huron and north-westward; cloudy and clearing weather from the South-western States to Missouri, with cold north-west winds from Alabama westward; cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated other than the brisk north-west winds on the Louisiana coast, and north-east winds on the lower lakes.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The following table shows the indications of the thermometer and barometer during the pleasant weather of yesterday: 6 A. M., 29°; 11 A. M., 31°; 3 P. M., 34°; 9 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 30.25, 30.23, 30.26, 30.41. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 8°, 11°, 16°, 12°.

The Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Feb. 5.—Four or five inches more of snow fell along the snow-blockade belt of the Union Pacific Saturday night and Sunday, accompanied by high wind, and the snow drifted badly. The passenger-trains from Ogden, Jan. 26, are reported at Miner Station, and the passengers were subsisting on crackers and fish. The passenger-trains that left Omaha Jan. 15 to Jan. 28, are reported as passing Rock Creek Station yesterday, having been six days going the last fifty miles. Provisions have become scarce at Medicine Bow Station, and a party of men were to start for Laramie today with sleds to procure supplies. The weather is very cold at Rawlins this morning. A high wind prevails, and the snow is drifting. No train has arrived.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-York and Hoboken Ferry—International Telegraph Charter—Local Option.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—In the Senate bills were introduced to incorporate a company to establish a new ferry between New-York and Hoboken; to incorporate the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey; to incorporate the International Telegraph Company, with power to lay cables and connect with foreign countries, and a supplement to the Camden and Philadelphia Bridge Company extending the time for completion. The evening session of the House was occupied in discussing the Local Option bill relating to Camden city. A motion to exempt malt liquors was lost. This result is indicative of the success of the local option principle.

Kuklux Operations in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5.—A gentleman, formerly from this City, but now representing several houses in Memphis, gives the following account of some Kuklux operations which came under his observation while on his way to this city from Memphis. At Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, a band of Kuklux had just hung a negro, whose dead body was placed on the train, accompanied by a brother and sister and some friends of the deceased. About the same time the train was boarded by one hundred armed Kuklux, each armed with two navy revolvers. After the train had left the station the Kuklux commenced firing at the negroes in the cars, wounding four of them—two very badly. A number of other persons had their clothing perforated with balls. As the train passed through the woods one of the parties passed through the baggage-car and over the tender, from which he fired upon the engineer, the ball passing through the engineer's hat; the engineer then seized his assailant and hurled him down an embankment, the brakeman firing two shots after him. The supposition is that they expected to stop the train and take possession of objectionable parties who were on board. At Bell's Station the party left the cars, taking the wounded with them.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cardinal ANTONELLI is sick.

France is now ready to pay the fourth half milliard of the German indemnity due May 1.

A bill to abolish the Polynesian coolie slave trade will be introduced in the British Parliament this session.

ADDISON BERGH, Ex-Member of the Legislature, was stabbed and killed by Dr. JOHNSON at Platte City, Mo., last Friday.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, State Treasurer of Rhode Island, died of pneumonia, at his residence in Newport, yesterday morning.

Deputy Commissioner COWAN has ordered fifty of the Kooka (India) mutineers to be blown from the mouths of cannon.

Lieut. GEORGE W. CONVERSE has been detached from torpedo duty, and ordered to the Asiatic fleet.

The San Francisco mining stocks market is excited and irregular, with some indication of a reaction.

The Grand Duke and party drove around Memphis today, and this evening attended a hop at the Peabody Hotel.

The Supreme Court of Cambridge, Mass., is trying THOMAS HENRY for beating his housekeeper, FANNY COULTER, to death, in Walden, a year ago.

M. LEFRANC will probably succeed M. CASIMIR-PERIER as French Minister of the Interior, and M. LOUIS JOSEPH MARTEL succeed M. LEFRANC.

The French Assembly is noisily discussing a motion for a Provisional Commission to govern the country in case the Assembly is illegally dissolved.

There was an immense jam at the Nilsson opera, in Louisville, last night. A reception and banquet was given Miss NILSSON at the Galt House after the opera.

GEORGE A. BINKS, of Boston, is held in $3,000 bail for attempting to blackmail WM. J. LUTE, by accusing him of criminal intimacy with his (BINKS') daughter.

The schooner *Joseph Segar*, of Boston, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Messrs. LEWIS & HALL, of Boston, went ashore, during the storm on Saturday night, on Great Brewster.

The house of HENRY MCLELLAN, in Erie County, Ohio, was burned yesterday. Mr. MCLELLAN also perished in the flames. He was seventy-five years of age. The other inmates barely escaped with life.

The Steam-vessel Owners' Association say that no censure was cast upon members of Congress or of the Committee in reference to their position in the revision of the steam-boat law.

The cooper and carpenter shop of BEST & Co.'s Empire Brewery, in Milwaukee, together with several small wooden dwellings and other property were burned yesterday; loss $25,000.

The supporters of Sir CHARLES DILKE organized a large meeting in Trafalgar-square last night. Fully 15,000 persons were in attendance, but the proceedings were orderly.

The Swiss Federal Government has forwarded to the French authorities a protest against the deportation of Communists into Switzerland.

A dwelling belonging to C. HORNBECK, of Warwarding, Rondout, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The proprietor was seriously injured during the fire by falling from the roof.

The woolen-mill and boarding-house of C. C. ALDRICH & SON, at Granby, Mass., was burned, this morning. Loss, $25,000; insured for $15,500.

The body of HENRY ATKINSON, of Grenada, Miss., was found last Friday, near Hugo Lake, in the woods, with a bullet hole in his head, and pockets rifled. He is supposed to have been murdered by two hired men.

ENOS WHITE, brought from Baltimore for swindling the Bank of Kentucky, in Louisville, out of $2,000 on raised checks, waived an examination there yesterday, and was held in $7,000.

A petition was presented in the Massachusetts House of Assembly, yesterday by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE and others, for a statute declaring that women are entitled to hold office in the Commonwealth.

In the case of HUGH MCGEE, on trial at Utica for killing THOS. ROWLANDS at a picnic given by the Chamberlain Zouaves, last Summer, the jury, yesterday, brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Eastern Railroad yesterday resolved to issue bonds not to exceed $1,500,000, and postpone the election of directors until Feb. 13. President GEORGE M. BROWNE declined re-election to any office.

The demonstration in London, by the supporters of Sir CHARLES DILKE, last night, was comparatively quiet. At least 14,000 persons, many wearing Phrygian caps, marched to the square. The band played the Marseillaise, and red flags were displayed.

A Movement Against the Gas Monopoly.

An adjourned meeting of gas consumers was held, last evening, at No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, to further a movement started at a meeting held on the 1st inst. to oppose the gas monopoly. After the organization of the meeting, an informal interchange of the views of those present took place in regard to the best plan to pursue in order to obtain a public expression of opinion in regard to the present gas service, and to secure a definite plan by which the City would take charge of the gas franchises and serve consumers the same as they now serve the people with Croton water. It was finally decided to hold a public meeting at Cooper Institute at an early day. A petition to the Legislature, setting forth the views of the meeting, was numerously signed.

Rapid Transit and the Citizens' Reform Association.

The Committee of Ninety have arranged for a hearing before the Joint Committee on Railroads of both Houses of the Legislature, on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, to settle at once the great, important question of quick transit from Harlem to City Hall. A large delegation of leading citizens goes up to Albany on the 10½ o'clock train to-morrow, from Grand Central Depot, including John T. Daly, Henry Clews, Lewis Ballard, John H. Strahan, Allen Hay, John D. McKenzie, W. H. Cheesbrough, John McDonald, Wm. M. Moore, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., J. Hilton Scribner, Chas. H. Hamilton, Geo. Hoffman, A. W. Greenleaf, Myer Stern, Cyrus Clark, Chas. Spear, Mathew Bird, R. W. Townsend, and John Foley, President of the Committee of Ninety.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Enforcing Papal Infallibility in Germany.

Valmaseda Gulling Spain with Glowing Promises.

Explosion of Five Gunpowder Manufactories.

A New Trial Granted to Mrs. Laura D. Fair in San Francisco.

Thirty Persons Injured by a Railroad Accident.

Shocking Murder and Suicide in Norwich, Conn.

GERMANY.

Georgia State Bond Grievances—Papal Infallibility.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—The holders of Georgia State bonds have held a meeting here, at which they adopted a resolution regretting the action of the Legislature of that State on the veto of Gov. CONLEY. A committee was appointed to lay the grievances of the bondholders before the President and Congress of the United States and the Governor of Georgia. The Archbishop of Cologne has ordered four Professors of the University to subscribe to the dogma of Papal infallibility, the penalty in case of refusal being excommunication.

SPAIN.

The Barcelona Disturbances Ascribed to the Internationals—Valmaseda Promises to Suppress the Cuban Insurrection by Spring.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Investigation has led to the discovery that the disturbances at Barcelona and elsewhere were fomented by the International Society, and many members of the organization are now under arrest. Subscriptions have been opened here to aid the people of France in the payment of the war indemnity to Germany. The Captain-General of Cuba sends a reassuring dispatch to the Government here. He says he has just made a journey through the disaffected districts of the island, and declares that, from personal observation, he is certain that the insurrection will be ended by March or April. He makes a requisition for only 2,000 fresh troops from Spain, with which he promises to bring the war to a triumphant close.

FRIGHTFUL POWDER EXPLOSION.

Five Powder Mills Blown Up at Springfield, Ohio—Terrible Loss of Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Five powder mills, belonging to the Miami Powder Company, and located between Xenia and Yellow Springs, on the Little Miami Railroad, exploded about 10 o'clock this morning. Five men were killed, and another who is missing is supposed to have perished. The ground is strewn with timbers and *débris* for half a mile around. At Yellow Springs hundreds of windows were demolished. This city was considerably shaken, sending the inhabitants into the streets in great alarm. The particulars as to the cause of the explosion and value of the property destroyed have not yet come to hand. The names of the killed in the explosion at the Miami Powder Mills were NERO BALLARD, ROBINSON WHITE and a colored man named CONLEY. CONLEY was blown into fragments; nothing could be found of him but a portion of his head and trunk. The shock was distinctly felt at Dayton, Urbana and Xenia. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained. Hundreds of citizens are hurrying to the scene of the disaster, and rendering all possible assistance. DUNCAN, a colored man, is so terribly lacerated that death is momentarily expected. Search is being made among the ruins for more of the workmen, some of whom are missing. The bodies of the dead are shockingly mutilated and burned. The mills are situated some distance apart, but the concussion was so great as to produce the explosion of all of them. A brick house standing more than a mile distant had the windows completely blown out and was otherwise damaged. Great excitement prevailed.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

New Trial for Mrs. Fair—Great Stock Excitement—Fine Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Mrs. FAIR has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, on the ground that the Court erred in not allowing counsel for the defense the closing argument, and in permitting evidence to be taken of her former bad character for chastity. The investigation by the Legislative Committee into the matters connected with the building of the new City Hall, fully exculpates the Commissioners from the charges of extravagance or mismanagement. The stock excitement is increasing. Savage, which sold at $65 on Thursday last, is now selling at $220, and Hale and Norcross at $380. The weather is exceedingly favorable for the crops. The thermometer has not fallen below 40° nor risen above 72° this Winter.

A DISPLACED RAIL.

Cars Thrown Off the Track—Thirty Persons Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The tender, baggage-car and three passenger-cars of the Washington accommodation-train, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, were thrown from the track, this morning, and tumbled down an embankment, three miles west of Meramec. Some sixty passengers were on the train, about half of whom were more or less injured, but none fatally. The accident was caused by a displaced rail.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An Infatuated Lover Shoots the Lady who Slights Him—Attempts to Brain Her Mother—Then Cuts His Own Throat.

NORWICH, CONN., Feb. 5.—A man named WILLIAM ERVING, in the employ of Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Bozrah, has frequently sought to marry his employer's daughter. His suit had been discouraged by the young lady and her family. ERVING, this morning, took a heavily-loaded gun, went to the sitting-room where she was lying on the sofa, and discharged both barrels into her head, wounding her probably fatally. He then turned to Mrs. JOHNSON, who witnessed the scene, and struck her a violent blow on the head with the breech of the gun, making a painful though not dangerous wound. The murderer then left the room, and the family sent a messenger to the city to give warning of the crime. He, however, went to his room, locked himself in and cut his throat from ear to ear. The affair has created intense excitement in the vicinity.

DR. JOHNSON's family is highly respectable and widely known. ERVING came from New-York ten or twelve years ago, and has lived mostly with Mr. JOHNSON, where he was treated as one of the family.

Attempted Suicide.

MATILDA SCHUBERTH, a German woman, thirty-five years of age, living at No. [illegible] East Fifth-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. Police-surgeon WATERMAN was summoned and attended the woman, but, from the symptoms, there are very slight hopes of her recovery. Coroner HERRMAN was notified to take the ante-mortem deposition of the dying woman. No cause is known for the suicidal act.

THE COST OF LIVING.

What Rents Do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the search after the causes of the present high cost of living, please do not lose sight of the important part played by high rents, enhancing, as they do, immensely the cost of everything we buy. Suppose, for example, that a man buys a coat made of foreign cloth; first, the importer pays a high rent, then the jobber pays another, then the merchant-tailor pays a third high rent, and, lastly, the workman pays a fourth, and this is but one of a hundred instances that cover everything we eat or wear. And, by the way, where are rents to be on Feb. 1, now so near? S.

A New Recipe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let a few of your economists try the following recipe and they will find it is all it is cracked up to be: Take a calf's left hind leg and let it hang until it will just stay hung without falling, then take it down, after cutting the bone out chop the meat into pieces about the size of a walnut, put them on the roof in a rain-storm for twenty-four hours, after which (if a cat don't get them) boil with a pound of licorice-root, let the lot gently simmer for a few minutes and then add a paper of Lorillard's century tobacco with a little old rye whisky, and you will have the meanest mess under the sun except *scrapple.* ANTI-SCRAPPLE.

A Few Figures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I accept the invitation given by "S." for young bachelors to speak, and "rise to explain" how the money goes when one lives in a brown-stone front and don't pay board. Here are the exact amounts:

Salary		$2,500
Clothing	$362	
Amusements	321	
Cigars	45	
Doctor and dentist	84	
Travels in vacation	125	
Newspapers, &c.	25	962
"Matrimonial balance"		$1,538

T. P. H.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1872.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public mind seems to be greatly agitated at present on matters of household economy. I am a single man with an average salary of $1,000 per year. This amount I deem inadequate to guarantee my embarkation upon the sea of matrimony, as now I experience considerable difficulty in making both ends meet, notwithstanding that I am not addicted to drinking, smoking, chewing, or billiard-playing. Now, if anybody can tell me how I can better myself by getting married, even if I have to indulge in the luxury of "scrapple" occasionally, why I am open for suggestions. Anything from "Epicure" will be accepted and receive my earnest consideration. ROMEO.

Bill of Fare for One Week.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a matter of curiosity, as I am sure it will be, to a majority of your readers and correspondents on that very interesting question, "the expense of living," let me give you a list and prices of articles used for our table, for one week from last Sunday morning, which I have copied from my wife's housekeeping book:

Sweet-breads	25
Turkey, 25c. per pound	$1 22
Pork, corned, 1 pound	20
Celery and vegetables	30
Condensed milk	36
Sugar, 3½ pounds white granulated	50
Butter, 50c. per pound	25
Porter-house steak, 30c. per pound	48
Tea and coffee	30
English crackers	20
Bread, six loaves	48
Sausage meat, 2 pounds	36
Eggs, only for coffee	5
Oysters	20
Pepper, mustard, salt, say	15
One-half dozen Philadelphia porter, used only by my wife	75
Total per week	$6 75

I shall be happy to give information as to our other expenses to any one desiring it. U. C.

How Everybody Can Be Satisfied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From reading the communications on the expense of living, the different correspondents may be divided into two classes: those that are satisfied and those that are not. Those that are satisfied, whether their expenses are little or heavy, are those that feel they are getting an equivalent for their money, and the unsatisfied are those that feel they do not get said equivalent. The question then resolves itself into this: those that expend their money for vain show, imaginary wants, unnecessary and unprofitable habits are, or should be, dissatisfied with their expense, while those that have their necessary and substantial wants gratified, whether they are many or few, are satisfied with the outlay they require. For instance, a batchelor that has only a single room in a fashionable neighborhood, and dines at his club and keeps a horse, (not very fast either,) may expend as much in a year as the salary of a College President. Which of the two do you suppose would be the first to grumble about their heavy expense of living? Which of them ought to be dissatisfied with what he expends?

Let all that are dissatisfied with what they get for their money learn to spend it for better purposes, or not spend it at all, and they will be happier, and the tone of the community will be elevated where it is now degraded by their example. OBSERVER.

Trying Scrapple.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My dear good wife has taught the economy dodge, and the case is a severe one. Doubtless, with a new bonnet in view, she has determined to introduce the epicurean delicacy of scrapple to our hitherto happy home.

Sunday morning last I rang the bell, and told the cook that she had spilled grease in the range, and ordered its instant removal—the perfume filled the house. The only reply from Bridget was an idiotic grin. I finally had to open the window, and hurried on my clothes to avoid catching cold, as the temperature of the room was low. I reached the breakfast-table, and, well, I can't find words to express my feelings; I never swear. Heaven preserve all contented households from scrapple! Give me a quart of sawdust and a pound of tallow dips, and with wicks included, I can make a dish infinitely superior.

I have a favorite terrier who is so regular in his habit of sitting at my left side, that he has worn a smooth spot on the carpet by wagging his tail; he received my portion, and Benny has a good case; the poor brute was doubled up with colic for two days, and now the breakfast bell is a signal for him to rush down cellar and hide in the coal-bin. At my urgent request the scrapple was generously handed to the first beggar, who dumped it in the ash-barrel and went off insulted. With her nose turned up to an angle of forty-five degrees, my wife—persistent woman—says she will try it again. Won't some incendiary please set fire to my house before next Sunday? TWELVE HUNDRED.

One Way of Economizing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading the many interesting articles in your valuable paper about the "cost of living," I am tempted to give the public my experience as a housekeeper on a salary of $1,800, with a family of three adults and five children. I am not a father, but a son and brother, and what I do is done to make those happy who took care of me while I was young, my father being dead.

We make no pretensions to style, but have a comfortable and happy home; and the bright faces of those about me when I am there repay me for what I do in their behalf.

My expenses have been as follows: For my house, which is now too large, I pay rent of $600; coal and wood, $120; flour, $60; other groceries, $450; butcher, $400; milk, $70; shoes for all, $60; clothing for all, $304; servant, $125; church, $53; car fare, $100; amusements, $6; the TIMES, $12 48, and sundries, $60, amounting in all to the sum of $2,2[illegible] 48, quite in excess of my salary. Now, you will ask, why I should spend $4[illegible] 48 more than my salary? I answer for the bare necessities of life. And, fortunately for all concerned, I did a little book-keeping outside the office after business hours, and at home for several parties, which brought me in $[illegible]. I was also fortunate in making the perquisites of the position I hold, [illegible]. At the beginning of the year I was the recipient of a present of $100, which made my heart light for a time. But still money must be had. I have overdrawn my salary to the extent of $15[illegible]. The last resort was to sell some valuable books, for which I received $[illegible]. That's the way I have economized on $1,800 a year.

I have figured the average, and find that it costs each person the small amount of $270 [illegible] per annum, or $5 [illegible] per week. Is this not economy?

I know from experience two persons can live on $1,000 a year, and perhaps comfortably.

A few days since I was given to understand that my salary would be increased handsomely. I pray it may be, for I know I am laboring under no delusion when I say I need more; and must agree with a number of your correspondents in saying that a family of eight cannot live as they should, and properly educate their children from an income less than $4,000 a year. B. R. B.

TEN MILES NORTH OF CITY HALL, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

A Girl's Plea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two sides to every question. Many girls understand more about household duties than they are willing to admit, thinking it is something of a disgrace to know how to cook a dinner and to do household work generally. In my opinion there is not a girl who cannot attend to such duties if she tries. I admit that there is a great deal of extravagance in dress; but a lady can dress well with very little money. If you knew how we girls succeed with our dresses! A dress trimmed with ruffles, &c., is generally faded out with one season's wear, but not worn out. We take that dress, look it over carefully, find that the goods can be turned, rip it to pieces, ruffles, puffs, plaitings, and everything, turn it on the wrong side, make it over in another style, and the result is that we have a handsome and stylish dress for another season, which has cost us only our labor. There are a great many such tricks that we extravagant girls resort to, of which men would never think us capable. I am confident any young couple can afford to marry on $1,000 a year, providing they are wise enough to commence as their parents have, and not commence where they have left off. COMMON SENSE.

Another Husband in Trouble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do stop publishing your economical letters. My wife has already taken the reins in her hands, and if you publish every morning letters showing how people fare sumptuously on $5,000, and fairly on $1,200, I shall have to board outside of my own house. I own up to an income of $15,000 per year, and cannot save anything. Live in a brown-stone, rent $2,500, three children and four servants, do not keep horses and carriage, but do keep a billiard-table, or did until your letters appeared, and since then my wife has discovered the leak in our household matters and out of the house; the billiard table had to go; she had imagined up to this time that the servants were the cause of the wastefulness, (and I humored her in the idea,) but she says now that during the month of January the billiard-table cost $92 75. I asked her how she knew, and she said she had been in the room every evening and carefully noted the number of champagne bottles and the quantity of cigars consumed. So to keep peace in the family I had to sell my billiard-table, (for half-price,) and that is not all. She insisted upon having her own check-book. I tried to reason with her, but no use. Told her women did not understand figures. She responded, "I will try one year and see if I cannot have something left in the exchequer to lay by." My wife means well, but I do assure you it is very annoying to have her tell me on reaching home, when I want a little relaxation and sigh for my billiard-table, "Oh, my dear, take a book and cultivate your intellect." I expect soon she will adopt the "scrapple dodge," and like enough my house will be turned into a boarding-house with the sign, "Cheap Meat for Boarders," at low prices. Do let up on economical letters and very much oblige one who has been placed HORS DU COMBAT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

A Philosophic View of the Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a saying that half the world does not know how the other half lives. If your first article on the cost of living should do no other good, it has at least elicited a great deal of mutual information to thousands of people from the variety of letters you have received on the subject. We learn that there exists a scale, containing many degrees, not only of expenditure but of contentment. There are people feeling comfortable with an income of $1,200, and others grumbling at amounts like $5,000 to $8,000. The matter must have formed, and still does, a subject of discussion all over the land in a great many families. But will one group learn anything from the experience as given in your paper of the other? It will be talked over, comparisons will be made, and still each will go on as before. Those brought up in certain luxuries, which to them have become a second nature, will not adopt a mode of life which they would consider misery, merely because they find it satisfactory to others. If compelled by dire necessity it is different. A family accustomed to the refinement and the table of a Fifth-avenue mansion, will, when ruined in circumstances, put up with a small frame dwelling in a poor neighborhood, and perhaps satisfy their hunger with little above dry bread. But what must be their feelings? You were right in the beginning. If taxes were so reduced as to lessen the cost of living, each of the groups from which you have letters would be enabled to that extent to save from their incomes, and hence to add to their contentment and happiness. A. M. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Necessity of Good Food.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest the various letters from your correspondents on the "cost of living," in hopes of arriving at some satisfactory result, but so far, "I don't see it." In the first place, there is such a wide range—from $600 to $10,000—and the family of (I forget how many) at $600, "live comfortably and dress stylishly," while the $10,000, and so down to $5,000, have just enough, and no more. Of course the idea of wealth or comfort is comparative. Take a woman who has been brought up like a drudge, with no thought above "keeping a clean house and well-cooked meals, with the addition of washing and ironing" for her entire household, and place her in a position where an income of $2,500 could be relied on, and I guarantee she "could live comfortably and dress stylishly," especially if she was both dress and bonnet maker herself. But to do this it is perfectly impossible to keep a good, healthy table. "We speak that we do know." The butcher's bills in all the "yearly expenses" are entirely out of proportion. "Leyden" of today makes his family butcher's bill $250; dinners in town (his) $300, and ignores clothing entirely. Of course every one would not wish to follow his example. My market account averages $14 weekly, or about $700, with the addition of fresh fish and poultry as we wish. If I were obliged to eat "Scrappel," or any dish of the kind, or go without a meal, I would choose the latter alternative as being most conducive to health. It is the "Scrapple" breakfasts on which our men leave home and work "till luncheon time," that causes so many pale faces and poor constitutions. If you must live poorly, do so and be thankful that you can live at all, spite of taxes and other Ring abominations, but don't imitate the fox who lost his tail and pretended it was his choice. I have no doubt there are plenty of persons, young and old, who could make a meal, and a nutritious one, from porridge, (oatmeal,) but they must be educated to it, so to speak. I detest it, and cannot swallow it except in the way of gruel, and that very seldom. That's my misfortune, I know.

There is, I think, one very important leak—the present wasteful habit of spending so much on children's clothing. An outfit for a child of the present day is quite as expensive as that of a grown person, and it is not correspondingly comfortable. No City wife can live, at the present prices, on $1,500 per year. If it were possible to hire a house out of the City at about $100 per year, raise chickens, keep a cow, make butter, and have one's own vegetables, it might be done by strict economy—not otherwise. What I want to know is, how to maintain a healthy table, comfortable and respectable wardrobe, pay house-rent, pew-rent, and all the other decencies of life, for a family of eight persons, on $4,000 per year. I have tried it, and cannot do it. CITY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

The General Sessions Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury resumed their labors yesterday, and from the character of the witnesses examined, were, no doubt, closely engaged in their protracted investigation into the municipal frauds.

The Controller's accounts for the large sums of money paid to C. D. BOLLAR & Co. and INGERSOLL for furniture were among the matters under examination. The case of Mayor HALL is engaging the earnest attention of the Jury, and his indictment is extremely probable. Great difficulty is being experienced by the Jury in the finding of a true bill against PETER B. SWEENY. Several times they have had the charges against him under consideration, but upon each occasion, when it was thought that something farther was wanting to make the indictment a true bill, some link was missing in the chain of evidence, and the order to draw up the papers has been deferred, though his guilt would seem certain. The strongest proofs of his culpability have now been found in the division of the spoils in the ten per cent. on the enormous number of special audit bills which he is alleged to have received from his brother, JAMES M. SWEENY, one of the persons indicted. As is well known, PETER B. is regarded as the shrewdest of the Ring, and has been able to cover his tracks with wonderful ingenuity. The indictment in his case is [illegible], and there is no doubt that it will be presented. While the Grand Jury prosecute its investigations of the Ring frauds, the prisoners in the Tombs continue to accumulate. There are at present [illegible] awaiting indictment for felonies.

THE JAPANESE STUDENTS.

What They Think of the Country—Where They are Going and What They will Study.

The eighteen Japanese students who were expected in New-York have arrived, and are safely lodged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, which has become the head-quarters of all the adventurous wanderers from Yeddo and Yokohama. Their names are Messrs. Mitsuje, Najeda, Hori, Sekijana, Sawada, Kasagawa, Nacamura, Nawara, Marotah, Kocaka, Azamoh, Kootoh, Miasa, Omoma, Masada, and Nahash. They have been placed in contiguous rooms, and being very young, keep rushing in and out, and talking in strange agglutinative dialects, to the utter bewilderment of the Irish chamber-maids, who gather in groups and stare at them. Some of them do not seem more than eighteen years old, but one or two may be thirty. All, however, have more or less whiskers, intensely black in color, and straight in quality. They are all dressed in good-fitting European clothes, and do not present a very extraordinary appearance. If it were not for their small size, and for the unmistakable look of intelligence in their features, they might easily be taken for the Indians of our Western frontiers, dressed up in the garb of civilization. Their hue, however, is lighter; neither is the forehead so receding or the nostrils so flattened. Only one or two speak a little English, but there are several who speak French fluently. The reporter of the TIMES had the pleasure of a long conversation with Mr. SEKIJANA, a sprightly young Japanese of eighteen, who spoke French exceedingly well, and without any perceptible accent. He was from the vicinity of Yokohama, and said that he had learned French in that city, where there were many people from France. Of the eighteen, five were destined for London, four for Paris, five for Berlin, and the remainder will remain in New-York. He himself was going to study civil engineering and architecture in Paris. Those who go to Berlin are destined for the military career, and have been sent there rather than elsewhere in consequence of the Prussian successes in the late war, which have been faithfully chronicled in Japan. Mr. SEKIJANA spoke in admiring terms of the Prussian staff as being perfectly wonderful. Generally throughout the Japanese Empire the success of the Germans in the campaign was attributed to it. There were many Germans in Yokohama, Yakodadi, and other parts, who confirmed this idea. The Japanese student believed that unusual facilities would be extended to his friends who were going to Berlin, and that they would be permitted to study in its fullest extent that wonderful organization. Of the five who were going to England, two were to study ship-building and the three others certain industrial arts. Those who were going to Paris were to study civil engineering, architecture, and agriculture. Those who are to remain in New-York will apply themselves at first to the language, and will then settle their course of studies.

The fourteen bound for Europe propose to sail if possible on Wednesday, and have been round already booking their passages and cashing their Californian drafts. They seem to be perfectly at home, and the rush and interminable roar of Broadway does not create any observations of surprise even. They all say, if the reporter understood them aright, that European dress and ideas were fast gaining ground, and that the brilliant and showy costumes of the country were only worn now on official and semi-sacred occasions. They were delighted with the long railway trip from San Francisco, and all speak highly of it as the future path of intercourse between Japan and civilization. They were only detained one day and part of another by the snow, and anticipate the speedy arrival of the Embassy in Washington, notwithstanding the assertions of the New-York *Herald.* In yesterday's papers was a telegram from Utah, declaring that the Japanese dignitaries had conceived an unfavorable opinion of the Pacific line in consequence of the long detentions from the snow. The Japanese students heard of this with great surprise, and declared that the temporary short detention by the snow was a trifle compared to the discomforts which must be endured on any other route. There could be no question that the Embassy would be perfectly satisfied with the line, and would not only not report unfavorably of it in Japan, but, on the contrary, would represent it in the most favorable colors.

THE HOSTAGE SLAYERS.

Sentence Upon the Prisoners—Extraordinary Scene in Court.

PARIS, Jan. 22—Evening.—The Court-martial at Versailles on the twenty-three persons accused of murdering the Archbishop of Paris and other hostages, at La Roquette prison on the 24th of May, has closed its proceedings today. Before the trial was finished, however, an extraordinary incident occurred, which produced a change in the issue generally anticipated as regards one of the chief among those concerned in the atrocious crime.

A witness named SICCARD was brought forward, suffering so severely from illness that he had to be placed in an arm-chair in front of the officers constituting the court-martial. This person bore a remarkable likeness to the prisoner PIGERRE, who stood accused of having commanded the firing party, and who had been affirmed, by several of his companions in the dock and by other witnesses, to have been present on the 24th of May, although GENTON, on Thursday, while making his own confession of guilty connection with the crime, emphatically exonerated PIGERRE, and declared that the firing party was led, not by him, but by another man who resembled him.

SICCARD's testimony was to the effect that he was at the prison on the day of the executions, though he took no part in it. He had seen the order for the execution which GENTON brought to La Roquette, but had protested against such an act, and had written a letter of protest to FERRÉ. GENTON took the letter to its destination, and brought back an order to shoot six of the hostages, in revenge for the shooting of six National Guards by the Versailles soldiers. SICCARD averred that he protested anew, going this time to FERRÉ himself, who told him to mind his own business. He then left the prison, before the execution had taken place. Another witness, GARRAULT by name, denied SICCARD's statement that he had quitted La Roquette, and declared that he had been present at the execution; but this in turn was denied by SICCARD, who added the information that the firing party had been headed by a man called NEJAY.

Here, however, the prisoner VATTIER, who had formerly identified PIGERRE as the commander of the platoon, admitted that his recognition had been a mistake, and that the really guilty man was SICCARD. The effect of these conflicting assertions on the Court and the audience was very striking, and it seemed almost as if SICCARD had arisen like a messenger from among the Communist dead to attest the innocence of PIGERRE. The Judge-Advocate, in his final speech, seemed quite to admit the evidence of SICCARD as showing that PIGERRE's was a case of mistaken identity; and he recommended to mercy the mistress of FRANÇOIS, the woman GRANDEL, who had been on the previous evening confined of a son.

After deliberating for some time in private, the Judges pronounced sentence of death on GENTON, who had acted as President of the mock court-martial before which the hostages were tried. FRANÇOIS, the Governor of La Roquette under the Commune, was sentenced to the *travaux forcés* for life; RAMAIN, the chief warder of the prison, to the same punishment for ten years; FORTIN for ten years, and PICON for five. The two women, LA CHAINE and GRANDEL, were acquitted, as also were VATTIER, LANGEVIN and PIGERRE; and the other accused were condemned simply to deportation. Criticisms are passed on the unexpected lightness of the sentences, which is explained, however, on the ground of the extraordinary conflict of evidence.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* urges Hon. HORACE MAYNARD for the Vice-Presidency.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says it would prefer GRANT twice over to SUMNER, whom it declares "the deadliest foe of the South in the Republican Party." It will, probably, be satisfied.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a card from Ex-Gov. J. D. COX, and three other residents of Cincinnati, indorsing the call for a Liberal Republican Mass Convention in that city.

A bill is now before the Missouri Legislature to divide the State Insurance Department into two separate offices—one for the supervision of life and the other for the supervision of fire companies.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* is bitterly opposed to GRANT, but it hates SUMNER more. It says that the latter could not carry an electoral vote in the South in opposition to GRANT, and not even the negroes would vote for him or against GRANT.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention assembled in New Haven today. The Hartford *Times* reasserts that Ex-Gov. ENGLISH positively declines a renomination, and it urges Hon. RICHARD D. HUBBARD, of Hartford, for the nomination. Mr. CHARLES M. POND, of the same city, is also prominent as a candidate.

A telegram from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that it will not do to place too much reliance upon reports sent out from that city in regard to the enthusiasm about Gov. DENNISON for Vice-President; that DENNISON is a first-rate man, but there has as yet been no demonstration in his favor at the capital of Ohio.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

Further Statements Exhibit [illegible] the Year 1871 Continues.

The Condition of the Seamen's, the Clinton, the Dry Dock, the Atlantic, the Mechanics' and Traders', and the Eleventh Ward Banks.

This morning the statement of our City savings banks is continued.

Some of the banks to be found below are among the oldest and most extensively known in the City or State, and their statements are remarkably clear and explicit.

THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.

This savings institution at Nos. 74 and 76 Wall-street, was established in 1829. Its principal officers are Mr. GEORGE F. THOMAS, President; Messrs. WM. A. BOOTH and E. R. LYMAN, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. SYLVANUS J. MACY, Secretary. This bank was organized especially with the view of benefiting seamen who are so often the victims of outrageous frauds. The charter of the bank to this end has been very carefully framed by the Legislature. The trustees of the bank are neither allowed to borrow the money themselves nor to lend it upon individual security.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

Loans, secured by bond and mortgage on improved property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned		$2,400,100 00
STOCKS.		
United States	$[illegible] 00	
State of New-York	753,900 00	
State of Massachusetts	180,000 00	
State of Rhode Island	200,000 00	
State of Connecticut	450,000 00	
State of New-Jersey	90,000 00	
State of Ohio	372,707 11	
State of Tennessee, (guarant'd)	101,000 00	
City of New-York	1,248,200 00	
City of Brooklyn and Kings Co.	150,000 00	
City of Utica	50,000 00	
City of Poughkeepsie	35,000 00	
Cost		$5,[illegible]
Real estate		481,077 62
Cash on deposit in various banks		949,730 10
Total		$10,753,697 05
Of which is due to depositors, including interest to date		$9,[illegible] 34

THE CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.

This bank is one of the youngest institutions of the kind in the City. It was established in June, 1869, is situated at No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, and its principal officers are Mr. ALFRED MOORE, President, and ORLANDO SMITH, Secretary. The President states that his bank has been doing a check account to a certain extent, but has never allowed discounts nor accepted or made loans on individuals' obligations of any kind. In view of the general disfavor which the check account business has met with, the directors declare their intention of dispensing with it altogether. The statement given below is neither as full nor as explicit as many that have been published in these columns, and it will be observed that the furniture and fixtures of the premises, valued at $5,250, are included in the assets:

JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds of cities in this State		$120,000 00
Bonds of cities in other States		28,000 00
Bond and mortgages		15,880 00
Cash in banks uninvested		6,994 07
Cash on hand in safe		4,231 80
Call loans, United States 5-20s, &c.		800 00
Interest accrued but not due		1,607 31
Furniture, fixtures, &c.		5,250 00
Total		$179,173 18
Due depositors, principal	$173,338 00	
Due depositors, interest	4,260 83—$177,598 83	
Excess of assets	1,574 35	—$179,173 18

THE DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

This well known institution, situated at Nos. 341 and 343 East Fourth-street, as will be seen by its statement, does one of the most extensive businesses in the City. Its principal officers are Mr. ANDREW MILLS, President; Messrs. SAMUEL P. PATTERSON and ABNER MILLS, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. JAMES S. STEWART, Secretary. The number of open accounts standing on the books at the date of this statement is 21,816, showing an increase in the number of depositors of 1,431 over that of the year 1870. The surplus or guarantee fund is $515,488 06, which shows a decrease of $4,899 32 from the surplus of the year 1870. This decrease may be accounted for by the fact that the interest due to depositors is not included in the liabilities of this bank in their statement for the year 1870:

RESOURCES—JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,176,450 00
Stock investments		2,459,050 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		536,949 50
Real estate cost $82,681 25; Market value, $75,000; standing on books at $82,681 25		82,681 25
Cash		530,337 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks		331,110 30
Total		$5,676,607 69
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors, Principal		$5,320,157 50
Interest credited for 1st January, 1872		$242,962 12
Excess of assets over liabilities		515,488 06
Total		$5,676,607 69

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

This savings bank is situated in Chatham-square and the New Bowery. Its principal officers are Mr. HARRISON HALL, President; Messrs. WM. PHELPS, ROBT. R. WILLETTS and SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., Examining Committee, and Mr. J. P. COOPER Secretary. The real estate of the bank consists of the banking-house, No. 72 New Bowery, valued at $75,000. The surplus or guarantee fund is $195,485 30, which is an increase of $6,336 35 over the surplus of 1870. The Directors desire to call attention to the fact that their statement shows that the bank has $107 30 assets for every $100 invested by depositors.

Resources.

		Cash and market value.
United States 5-20s of 1867 and 6s of '81, bonds (including January coupons)		$647,500 00
United States 10-40 bonds		11,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. bounty bonds		37,500 00
Brooklyn City bonds		107,000 00
Richmond County bonds		7,000 00
Westchester County bonds		104,650 00
Town bonds in the State of New-York		217,740 00
Loans on call on United States bonds, &c.		588,450 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, (estimated value of property mortgaged, $2,043,000)		537,872 00
Cash on hand		329,564 77
Accrued interest on bonds, mortgages, call loans and cash		37,900 00
Real estate, (being bank building, Nos. 135 Chatham-square and 62 New Bowery)		75,000 00
Total		$2,876,246 77
Liabilities.		
Amount of principal due depositors	$2,606,948 27	
Amount of interest due depositors up to this date	78,813 20	—2,680,761 47
Surplus, or guarantee fund		$195,485 30

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.

This bank is situated at No. 283 Bowery, and its principal officers are Mr. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President, and Mr. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary. In the statement given below, the securities are quoted at their par value. The value of real estate is given as $100,000, though what it consists of is not stated. In the statement of this bank for the year 1870, it is observed that the real estate is valued at $75,000, or $25,000 less than this year. Whether the real estate in both cases is the same, and has increased $25,000 in value in one year, or not, does not appear. In the statement for 1870, it is also found that $120,000 of the assets were invested in Atlantic Mail Steam-ship stock, and, as no mention of this item is made in the present statement, it is fair to assume that the said $120,000 has been reinvested in more substantial securities. The surplus in this statement amounts to $205,9[illegible], which is $40,0[illegible] below that of the year 1870.

JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on property in New-York City and Brooklyn, worth in all cases at least double the amount loaned	$705,000 00
United States five-twenty six per cent. bonds, par value	300,000 00
Bonds of estates, par value	564,600 00
New-York City and County bonds at seven per cent., par value	630,000 00
Brooklyn City bonds, seven per cent., par value	275,000 00
Bonds of other cities in New-York State, seven per cent., par value	340,000 00
Bonds of counties in New-York State, seven per cent., par	25,000 00
Real estate	100,000 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks	301,081 22
Accrued interest and premium on securities	141,538 29
Total	$2,710,198 51
Due depositors, principal and interest, (including January interest)	2,504,281 34
Surplus	$205,916 17

THE ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.

This bank is situated at the corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street, and has been established three years. Its principal officers are Mr. EDWARD V. LOEW, President, and Mr. CHARLES H. BENEDICT, Secretary. In the statement of this bank it will be observed that a large call loan business is done, amounting to $208,376 15. The securities are all quoted at their par value. The furniture and fixtures are included among the assets, though at a small figure compared to their estimated value. The surplus in the present statement amounts to $5,542 02, or $2,126 28 increase over the surplus of 1871.

ASSETS—JAN. 1, 1872.

Bonds and mortgages on improved and unimproved real estate in Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, estimated value $314,200	$145,828 34
Westchester County bonds, par value $20,000	19,000 00
South Carolina State bonds, par value $20,000	5,[illegible]
Demand loans on United States and State bonds, par value $[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand loans on railroad and town bonds, par value $[illegible]	38,[illegible]
Invested in bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Interest accrued on investments	[illegible]
Office furniture, safe and fixtures, cost $8,441	[illegible]
Cash in banks	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total	$624,559 69
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	[illegible]
Mortgage on real estate	10,000 00
Excess of assets over liabilities	5,542 02
Total	$624,559 69

The Third-Avenue Bank—Application for a Receiver—The Motion Denied—The Run on the Bank—How the News of the Dismissal Was Received.

A motion was made before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the appointment of a receiver in the case of THOMAS FLYNN vs. The Third-avenue Savings Bank. The complaint in the case, already made public, sets forth that the bank had committed an act of insolvency by refusing to pay to plaintiff a deposit of $265, which had been assigned to him from one MICHAEL HART; that the officers of the bank, particularly SPENCER K. GREEN and Mr. DARLING, were guilty of misconduct in lending the funds of the bank on insufficient security, and that the arrangements for paying the depositors was tantamount to an act of bankruptcy.

In opposition to the motion Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL presented the answer in the case and affidavits setting forth substantially that HART, the assignor of the bank-book, states FLYNN, the plaintiff, to be an irresponsible person, a butcher boy, and that the book was got by the latter for the mere purpose of setting up this suit; that the money claimed by plaintiff had been tendered to his attorney and refused; that the plaintiff had not been refused his money at the bank, but only ordered to take his place in the line, and had neither made a demand or shown his book; that the property which had been stated by plaintiff at less than $800,000 had been actually sold for $892,000, and that the market value of other securities had been reduced $130,000 in the statement of the complaint. Mr. VANDERPOEL concluded by again tendering to plaintiff's attorney in open Court $265, being the amount of the deposit and $15 to cover costs. Plaintiff's attorney refused the money, and it was thereupon deposited with the Clerk of the Court, Mr. BEAMISH, by order of Judge BARNARD.

Plaintiff's counsel then argued that, according to defendant's own showing, the bank was in an insolvent condition, and that defendant had not and did not pretend to deny that the funds of the bank had been loaned on depreciated Southern and other securities. Ex-Judge PORTER, on behalf of the bank, argued that the only right of action by plaintiff was the assignment of a book from a man who had been excluded. This man now swears that he was not so excluded, and hence the complaint falls to the ground. This was plainly a speculative suit, brought by a butcher-boy, on the statement of one HENNESSEY which the State authorities had decided to be false. It was merely an excuse to load the bank with the expenses of a receivership and break it down by injunction. The whole evidence of its insolvency rested on mere hearsay, while its solvency was sworn to by the Trustees, who were bound to know. The bank was now paying its depositors, and would continue to pay, and was entitled to the commendation of the Court rather than its condemnation.

Judge BARNARD said it was plain to him that there was no ground for appointing a receiver. The fact that the bank had been going on paying depositors during a period of several months showed that it must be sound. The motion must be denied with $10 costs.

The run on this bank slightly increased yesterday. The renewed attack upon the bank in a morning journal, together with the bankruptcy proceedings, are supposed to have caused this excitement. About $35,000 were withdrawn by depositors during the ordinary banking hours, and between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. The proceedings were quite orderly, and every applicant was paid with promptitude. The news of the dismissal of the suit against this bank, which was received at 4 P. M., created quite an excitement in the neighborhood. Several depositors who had been waiting in the line to withdraw their money, retired from their places, and concluded that they would allow their money to remain where it was, at all events for the present. The Lexington Club, on Third-avenue, near the bank building, among the members of which are twenty-two depositors of the bank, who have never attempted to withdraw their deposits, had a celebration of the Third-avenue Bank's victory. The club-house was illuminated, and congratulations were exchanged with the President and other officers. MICHAEL HART, the owner of the bank-book purchased by FLYNN, who brought the suit against this bank, made a voluntary affidavit before a notary, yesterday, to the effect that he had never attempted to withdraw his deposit; that he was followed by FLYNN incessantly, who endeavored to persuade him to sell his claim, and that in order to rid himself of FLYNN's importunities he disposed of it at its full value.

Mr. TUTHILL, who has been for ten years connected with the Third-avenue Bank, and who for the last few years held the position of Actuary, died in his house in the bank building on Sunday, the 4th inst. Mr. TUTHILL's labors during the run had been incessant, and until Thursday evening last, he had worked with great assiduity for many hours each day. On Friday he was unable to appear at his post, and on Sunday he died of pneumonia. His physicians agree in stating that his sudden demise was almost entirely occasioned by his recent over-labor and excitement. The bank has lost a valuable officer in Mr. TUTHILL, and seems to feel his death very keenly.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of Gen. RANSOM, Senator elect from North Carolina, and on motion of Mr. MORTON they were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Memorials were presented from the Michigan lumber-men against the Chicago Relief bill; from leading representatives of the rice interest in Louisiana against the abolition of the duty on rice. The petition having been sent by telegraph it was not referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one amending the Patent and Copyright act of July 8, 1870, by striking out the word "person" from the first line of the seventy-first section, and substituting "a citizen of the United States."

THE BURNED-OUT HOMESTEADS.

The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill relative to homestead settlers burned out in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, with an amendment, allowing them one year from the passage of the act to rebuild on and reoccupy said homestead lands.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following amendment to Senate rule 24: Petitions and memorials, other than the memorials of a State Legislature, shall hereafter be presented to the Secretary, and shall be entered in the journal, and shall be referred or disposed of as the Senator presenting them may direct.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution asserting that the manufacture of Bessemer steel is of national importance, and said he would call it up at an early day and submit some remarks on the superiority of Indiana for making steel, and on the importance of improving the harbor of Michigan City, Ind., so as to bring the iron mines of Lake Superior into more direct communication with the coal fields of Indiana.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Amnesty bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. ROBERTSON moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and take the last Amnesty bill passed by the House. Lost by 20 yeas to 33 nays. Mr. CARPENTER offered a substitute for Mr. SUMNER's pending amendment, (the Supplementary Civil Rights bill,) providing that:

Whoever, being a corporation or natural person, and owner or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage-coaches, railroad or other means for the public carriage of passengers or freight, or of any cemetery or other benevolent institution, or any public school supported at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to the admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, nationality, or previous condition of servitude, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 for each offense, to be recovered, one-half for the use of the United States, and one-half for the use of the complainant. The second section provides that the complaint may be prosecuted in any Circuit Court or District Court in the United States having jurisdiction in the place where the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Mr. CARPENTER said the difference between this and Mr. SUMNER's bill was in two points: First, the substitute omitted all reference to churches; and second, it based the right of Federal interference upon the fact that the institutions were supported at the public expense, and not, as Mr. SUMNER's bill did, upon the mere fact of incorporation. Mr. NORWOOD said Mr. SUMNER's amendment was unconstitutional, and calculated to nullify the laws of several of the States prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites. Mr. CARPENTER's substitute was also unconstitutional, and he would vote against both. Mr. WILSON would vote for Mr. SUMNER's, because it went so far, and in the most positive manner made all distinctions on account of color illegal in the United States. The question of intermarriage had been settled in Massachusetts thirty years ago. That State had repealed her laws on the subject at that time, and all the predictions of the dreadful wrath that was to follow had signally failed. Mr. POMEROY objected to a phrase used by Mr. WILSON—"the different races of men." He knew of but one race—the human race. Mr. ANTHONY hoped that Mr. SUMNER would accept Mr. CARPENTER's amendment, exempting churches from the bill; he would not vote for a bill conferring or denying, or in any way interfering with religious rights. Mr. SUMNER advocated his own bill, and called Mr. CARPENTER's substitute an emasculated synonym, feeble where the original was strong, and incomplete where the original was complete. He objected especially to the omission from the substitute of the provision conferring the admission of colored citizens to the jury-box. The Senator (Mr. CARPENTER) had attempted to distinguish between the right to testify and the right to sit as a juror. He (Mr. SUMNER) cared not whether the right to sit as a juror was a political or civil right. It was enough for him to know it was a right to which all men were entitled by the law of nature and by the Constitution of the United States interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. He saw that Senator CARPENTER smiled; he always smiled when the Declaration was mentioned. Mr. CARPENTER—It was a smile of approbation. [Laughter.] Mr. SUMNER—Very well; but not content with striking at the colored citizen in the temple of justice, the Senator sets up a distinction in the Church, a distinction, however, in which he is not original, for it has been anticipated by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, who reports his congregation to have sung on a certain occasion this hymn:

"Shall niggers black this land possess,
And mix with us up here?
Oh! no, my friends, I rather guess
We'll never stand that 'ere."

[Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Sir, I ask you if that is not the Senator's speech. I do not know that I need say any more. Mr. CARPENTER—Oh! yes, go right on. [Laughter.] Mr. SUMNER—I will, as the Senator invites me. He sets himself up here as a representative of caste in the Christian church, and while espousing that cause pleads the Constitution of the United States. But, Sir, I think I can point out the origin of the Senator's error; I hesitate to refer to it, but the Senator has introduced it himself. The Senator has never had an adequate idea of the Declaration of Independence. [Laughter, especially by Mr. CARPENTER.] Mr. SUMNER—The Senator smiles; very well; I have been long enough in this Chamber to witness the vicissitudes of opinion on that great magna charta; I have seen it derided by others more than it ever was by the Senator from Wisconsin. Mr. CARPENTER—I wish the Senator would state when I ever derided the Declaration of Independence. Mr. SUMNER—I am coming to that. Mr. SUMNER then quoted CALHOUN, CHOATE and ANDREW JOHNSON on the subject, and said that in a speech, in April, 1870, Mr. CARPENTER had spoken of the principles set forth in the Declaration as "the generalities of that revolutionary *pronunciamiento.*" He referred to this with great reluctance. Mr. CARPENTER—I hope the reluctance is not on my account. [Laughter.] Mr. SUMNER—When the Senator spoke last on this subject, however, it was no longer a revolutionary *pronunciamiento.* Mr. CARPENTER—Oh, yes it is; I stand by that; I glory in that revolutionary *pronunciamiento,* and in all that revolutionary history of ours. Mr. EDMUNDS—Then you ought to give some effect to it. Mr. SUMNER—The Senator says he glories in it. Then let him give it some effect. I hope he won't take it all out in glory. I hope he will see that some of it is transformed into human rights. Mr. CARPENTER—Yes; all that is consistent with the express provisions of the Constitution. Mr. SUMNER—The Constitution is a machine—a great and beneficent machine. The Declaration of Independence supplies the principles which are to give character and motion to that machine. Mr. CARPENTER said he had just heard himself ridiculed because he did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts as to the merits of this bill, and stated two points in which the constitutionality seemed doubtful. He had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional, but the Senator from Massachusetts did not seem to wish the passage of a civil rights bill unless it had some branch tearing into the Constitution. The Senator had also arraigned him for having called the Declaration of Independence a revolutionary *pronunciamento.* He wondered what there was in the expression which so rankled in the Senator's mind. He supposed it must have been because the remark was made in raillery and addressed to the Senator himself, who could not bear that any one should look on his venerable locks and indulge in levity and mirth. Mr. SUMNER—I give the Senator leave to rail at my looks as much as he pleases, but do not rail against the Declaration of Independence. Mr. CARPENTER—Very well; I will agree to that, if you will agree not to rail against the Constitution. [Laughter.] I will not speak disrespectfully of the Declaration, and you will not attempt to violate the Constitution, and we will join hand in hand in support of the principles that are the foundation of your bill. The Senator has done me the honor to point out my prototype in a constitutional argument—Petroleum V. Nasby; [Laughter.] That is one particular in which I must bow to the Senator. I cannot point out his prototype in a constitutional discussion. He never had one. He is the beginning, and if our Constitution is to be much respected, or to long last, I trust he will be the end of a school of constitutional debaters who commence by asserting that the Constitution has nothing particular to do with the subject—that it is a mere machine, and means something or nothing according to the Declaration of Independence. Mr. SUMNER predicted that history would show that his construction of the Constitution would be confirmed by the American people. At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill removing political disabilities from all persons included in the following classes:

All persons who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as postmasters or clerks to postmasters; United States marshals and deputy and assistant United States marshals; Judges of Probate and Judges of other Courts of inferior jurisdiction in any State, and clerks or other officers of such Courts; masters and registers in equity Courts, and masters and examiners in chancery; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; Justices of the Peace; all municipal officers, including the Mayor, Aldermen and other officers of any city, town or village; constables and all other executive and administrative officers, who were by law elected to office previous to the rebellion, and whose general duties were restricted to the city, county, town, village or parish for which they were elected; provided, that the benefit of the act shall not extend to any persons (although included in the foregoing classes) who resigned their seats as members of Congress, or who resigned as officers of the army or navy, and afterward joined the rebellion, as members of a convention, in any State, which adopted such ordinance.

Mr. PERCE inquired whether the bill would remove disabilities from any but those who were already included in the bill that had passed the House. Mr. RANDALL stated that it only applied to the small officials in towns, villages and counties. Mr. SESSIONS offered a proviso requiring persons relieved to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The bill was passed with the amendments. Various dilatory motions were made and votes taken by yeas and nays, in order to consume time and stave off the new drawing for seats.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. PETERS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that:

The highest patriotism and most enlightened public policy demand of all political parties and of all citizens acquiescence in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them, in their letter and spirit, the most effectual.

Agreed to—130 to 31.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as valid parts of the Constitution. Agreed to—186 to 22.

FISHERIES.

Mr. SHELLABARGER's bill appointing one agent and three assistants to manage the seal fisheries of Alaska, was passed. Mr. BANKS' bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain relating to the fisheries, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was assigned for consideration on the third Tuesday in March.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

A movement was made for a fresh draw for seats, the motion to lay the whole subject on the table being negatived—yeas 93, nays 104.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended. Mr. RANDALL—Those laws are unconstitutional. Mr. ELDRIDGE—I think you had better take those cases to the Supreme Court. Without taking a vote on the resolution, or disposing of the question for drawing seats, the House, at 4¼, adjourned.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit—A Dead Woman's Money.

The interminable Jumel case continues to drag its slow length along. The latest phase of the case has now continued fourteen days. The first witness, yesterday, was Mrs. EMILY VAN VERREN, who testified that she accompanied her husband, who is a dentist, on a visit to Mme. JUMEL, at her house at Washington Heights; that while there Mme. JUMEL showed her a great deal of her personal property; that she had asked Mme. JUMEL to whom she intended leaving her property, who replied that she should leave it to her son. The witness expressed some surprise at this statement, upon which Mme. JUMEL said her son was GEORGE BOWEN, and she intended to leave him the bulk of her property, and some to her neice; but she should not give as much to CHASE as she once intended, because he had not treated her properly. On cross-examination it was sought to be shown that Mme. JUMEL, at the time of this visit, was not rational, but the witness said her conversation was perfectly rational, though she often talked with great rapidity.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA VANDERVOORT, who claims to be a neice of Mme. JUMEL, testified that when a young child she had visited Mme. JUMEL in her house in New-York, in company with FREELOVE BALLOU; that on that occasion Mme. JUMEL had asked Mrs. BALLOU to return her son GEORGE BOWEN, as she wanted to bring him up. This led to high words between them, and they quarreled for nearly an hour, when Mrs. BALLOU took up her shawl and left the house abruptly. The plaintiffs expect to complete their evidence in two or three days more.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Thiers Offers His Resignation and Withdraws It.

Paris (Jan. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Ministerial crisis through which we have just passed, at one moment assumed a serious aspect, and the more simple and ingenuous of M. THIERS' opponents actually believed at one time that he intended to resign. The result has proved that those who steadily maintained the contrary opinion were in the right. At the same time a very real danger was incurred, for the attitude of the Right showed that they were prepared with an alternative, and that, although the responsibility of refusing to ask M. THIERS to withdraw his resignation was one which they shrunk from assuming, yet they were profoundly disappointed when he consented to remain President. There is no doubt that this chance would not have been offered him had there been any one prominently qualified to be his successor; but the Duc D'AUMALE, who would naturally be regarded in this light, seems not to desire that any such offer should be made to him. He carefully abstains from taking part in the proceedings of the House, even by a vote, and has, by his general attitude, conveyed the impression that he does not desire to come forward in any prominent capacity—at all events, under a so-called Republic. Under these circumstances the Right fell back upon Gen. MCMAHON, who, as an honest man, and having the absolute control of the army, was by far the best man they could have pitched upon, political capacity not being so important a quality for a French ruler under present circumstances as military talent and control. A Cabinet was formed out of the Right and Right Centre, and had M. THIERS persisted in his resignation the country would have had a Government decidedly conservative in its tendencies, supported by the army, and capable of preparing the way for something more stable and respectable than the crazy political contrivance which now goes by the name of the French Republic. Hence it was that the Right manifested no great eagerness to induce M. THIERS to withdraw his resignation, and no great enthusiasm after he had done so.

As the report was pretty widely circulated, yesterday morning, that M. THIERS would send in his resignation to the Chamber, and that nothing would induce him to withdraw it, the tribunes were densely crowded when I arrived, and the members were late in taking their places, because they were having a sort of extraordinary meeting in the *couloirs* to decide upon what course should be taken. It would appear from the remarks of M. BATBIE, who opened the proceedings, that they at at this time received an intimation from the President that his resignation would not be read, and upon this hypothesis formed an order of the day, which, while naming a Commission to treat with him, simply asserted the right of the Chamber to its opinions, without requesting the President to withdraw his resignation. It was evident, however, that this was a course by no means calculated to save the dignity of the President, who determined to force the Chamber into a less haughty attitude by sending in his resignation. To M. BATBIE's surprise, then, just as he was about to commence, the President of the Chamber interrupted him by announcing the President's letter, which was listened to in the most breathless silence. When it was concluded this calm continued, nor was there any of the buzz or agitation which so important a communication might have been expected to provoke. In the midst of the most profound silence M. BATBIE began by explaining that the resolution he would propose was based upon the supposition that the President's letter would not have been read, but that nevertheless he adhered to the idea of a Commission, which should endeavor to arrange matters with the President, and if the latter "refused to listen to the words of conciliation"—but at this point the speaker was interrupted by shouts and yells from the Left, and we never were allowed to hear what M. BATBIE was going to propose as the alternative to the very improbable contingency of the President not listening to the words of conciliation. However, the whole idea of a Commission seemed to be repulsive to the Left, who called out for a vote immediately, and it was with the view of saying something to pacify them that M. DESEILLIGNY ascended the tribune. It seemed from his remarks that in the *couloirs* the Left had promised to agree to the proposition of M. BATBIE, which was numerously signed, but that the reading of the President's letter had altered their view of what should be done, and the Speaker proposed an order of the day, which was warmly resisted by the Right, stating how essential it was that the President and the Chamber should be agreed, assuring him that their concord remained undisturbed, and asking him, therefore, to withdraw his resignation. The difference between the feelings of the Right and Left of the Chamber at this time was very marked; it was clear that the Left were becoming seriously alarmed lest the Right should not concede enough for the President to accept. The Right, on the other hand, were beginning to feel their strength; they were united, compact, and in an immense majority, and their courage was evidently rising as they observed the dismay and anxiety of their opponents.

As nearly as I could judge by the clock immediately over M. DESEILLIGNY's head, he occupied the tribune forty minutes. During this period the actual time spent in addressing the Chamber was under fifteen minutes. The remaining twenty-five minutes were occupied entirely by *mouvements,* either *agités* or *prolongés.* Certainly two-thirds of the whole time during which the séance lasted—that is, from 2½ till 5½—was taken up with confused noise, during which there was no speaking of any kind, nothing but the eternal ringing of the President's bell, the roaring of many voices, and animated private discussions between the various sections of the Chamber. A very telling speech was made by M. DE KERDREL, of the extreme Right, accusing the Left of breaking their promise, but the most curious effect was produced when M. LABOULAYE proposed an *ordre du jour,* alluding in terms of fulsome and exaggerated laudation to the services of M. THIERS, which was frantically applauded by the Left, on which a large number of the Right sprang to their feet and pointed jeeringly to the quarter from which the applause came. There was something alike novel and inspiriting in the gesture, which, from a Parliamentary point of view, was very uncommon. All this worked up the Left to fever point. GAMBETTA, with flushed face and furious aspect, raged up and down the side passage of the pit, and at one time made a frenzied dash at the steps of the tribune, where he struggled in the embraces of his friends for some time, without, as it seemed to me, any real intention of resisting them, but in the spirit of the man who calls out, "Hold me! hold me! I am going to fight!" So they did hold him, and he finally subsided tranquilly into his seat. But the cause of the storm was clear; he had no plan ready, and the resignation of THIERS now would have the effect of rendering GAMBETTA's chance of succeeding more remote than ever. Hence the agitation of the Left and the triumphant attitude of the Right. At last M. BATBIE, whose mission it seemed to be first to excite the storm and then to allay it, proposed the "*ordre du jour*" which you have received by telegraph, and which was accepted excepting by about a dozen dissentients, who boldly stood up at the "*contre épreuve,*" and a deputation went down to the Prefecture, where, after a little coy delay, the President yielded to the pressure of his patriotic sentiments, and consented in company with his whole Cabinet, to whom the vote of confidence was extended, to continue to administer the Government. When M. BENOIST D'AZY returned with this announcement, there was a good deal of applause on the Left, a little in the Centre, and scarcely any on the Right, and one could hardly fail to perceive that the incident throughout will have the effect of considerably modifying the relative position to each other of the parties in the Chamber, and of the President to them both. The latter cannot but feel that his real friends and supporters now are in the extreme Left and Left Centre; that he has lost the confidence of the Right and Right Centre, and that the majority which these sections compose are more confident in their power than before. In a word, it has been for the Government a victory which has cost more than a defeat; for the Left an evidence of their own weakness, and for the Right a disappointment. It is now probable that the President, feeling tolerably sure of the Left, will lavish his powers of fascination on the Right, and confine the Government patronage to them until he has conciliated them. It is also likely that the sharp experience through which he has just passed, combined with the probable presence of M. ROUHER in the Chamber, will lead him to avoid the arena which has so nearly proved fatal to him, and take refuge in the Vitet Rivet proposition.

Gen. Washington's Opinion of the Portrait Painters.

The Newburg *Journal* publishes the following copy of a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to his friend FRANCIS HOPKINSON:

MOUNT VERNON, May 16, 1785.

DEAR SIR: "In for a penny, in for a pound," is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painters' pencil, that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit like patience on a monument while they are delineating the lines on my face.

It is a proof among many others of what habit and custom can effect. At first I was as impatient at the request, and as restive under the operation, as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing. Now, no dray moves more readily to the thill than I do to the painter's chair. It may easily be conceived, therefore, that I yielded a ready obedience to your request, and to the views of Mr. PINE. Letters from England, recommendatory of that gentleman, came to my hands previous to his arrival in America, not only as an artist of acknowledged eminence, but as one who had discovered a friendly disposition toward this country, for which it seems he had been marked. It gave me pleasure to hear from you; I shall always feel an interest in your happiness, and with Mrs. WASHINGTON's compliments and best wishes joined to my own, for Mrs. HOPKINSON and yourself, I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient and affectionate humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 6: Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. 74—Schuyler vs. Stevens. 78—Gardner vs. The Mayor and City of New-York. 96—Mayor vs. Rosenbaum. 112—Day vs. Day. 114—Bartlett vs. Codman. 115—Same vs. Same. 120—In the matter of Cooney. 149—McCunn vs. Decker. [illegible]—Malone vs. Gallagher.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. 337—Lynch vs. Bauer. [illegible] Life Insurance Co. [illegible]—Henry vs. Traber et al. 367—Spring et al. vs. The Mayor of City of New-York. 349—Hunt et al. vs. The Mayor of City of New-York. [illegible] vs. The Mayor of City of New-York. [illegible]—Van Blise vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. 1161—Bell et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. 1113—United States Life Ins. vs. Dickson. 741½—Peterson vs. The Mayor. [illegible]—Willis vs. Weaver. [illegible]—Jones vs. Staten Island Railroad. [illegible]—Jones vs. Staten Island Railroad. [illegible]—Hamilton vs. Smith. 772—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. [illegible]—Smith vs. Osborn. [illegible]—Johnson vs. King. [illegible]—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. [illegible]—Buchman vs. Buchman. 763—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Adjourned to Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. 1261—W. Miles, Admr., &c., vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. [illegible]—C. A. Mitchell, an infant, vs. Jas. Styles, et al. [illegible]—Downing (Deer vs. William Reed. [illegible]—Ed. H. Ludlow vs. Alex. S. Macomb. [illegible]—Geo. Westinke, &c., vs. James Bostwick, et al. [illegible]—John McGuire vs. John Sinclair, et al. [illegible]—Louise Scott vs. Francis M. Babcock. 1161—John B. Trevor et al. vs. Henry N. Smith, et al. [illegible]—Jacob Tapp vs. Albert Koerpool. [illegible]—John J. Taylor et al. vs. David Perrin. [illegible]—David S. De Wolf vs. Ebenezer V. Crandall. 401—Same vs. Same. 120—James Julien et al. vs. Henry N. Smith. 183—Walthemer vs. Lowenstein. 1675—Ogden vs. Lathrop. 1429—Godfrey vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co. 1421—Page vs. Meanry.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. 1072—Rockwell vs. Cahn. 1073—Same vs. Same. [illegible]—Coleman vs. Livingstone, Jr. [illegible]—Newberry et al. vs. Wall et al. 724—Kelly et al. vs. Ferguson. 470—Meyer vs. Thurber. [illegible]—Mitchell vs. West. [illegible]—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co. 246—Palmer vs. Kelly. [illegible]—Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. [illegible]—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. 780—Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. 1814—Carrigan vs. Brennan, Sheriff. 1341—Day vs. O'Brien. 160—Smith vs. Hart.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Nos. 241—Prihoure vs. Ohl. [illegible]—McCauley, administratrix, vs. Gans. [illegible]—The N. Y. Lith., Eng. and Print. Co. vs. Am. Ton. Life and Saving Ins. Co. [illegible]—Handte vs. Metzler. [illegible]—Schott, administratrix, vs. Wright. 1065½—Same vs. Same. [illegible]—Meibauch vs. Godfrey. 1138½—Jordon vs. Schafer. 1130—Walker vs. Beach.

Regular order of General Calendar.

Nos. [illegible]—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co. 750—Peabody vs. Speyers. 1194—Livingston vs. Mitchell. 1185—Wright vs. Chamberlain. 1190—Newton vs. Bennett.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Adjourned to Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, for want of jurors.

Those who did not answer to their names were fined $100 each.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Curran vs. Kellogg. [illegible]—McKeon vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. [illegible]—Heinrich vs. Wright. [illegible]—Dreyer vs. The A. & B. C. Egg Co. 7336—Haskell vs. Hillier. 7324—Thompson vs. Hawkins. 7371—Daly vs. Kelly. [illegible]—Leach vs. Simon. [illegible]—Langer vs. Brennan.

Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. 7740—Klein vs. Urban. [illegible]—Everit vs. Lawrence. [illegible]—Rosenbaum vs. Elliott. [illegible]—Gillespie vs. Buckley. [illegible]—Keese vs. Emerson. [illegible]—Gale vs. Bennett. [illegible]—Gowen vs. Garcia. [illegible]—Krelovoitz vs. Tunyon. [illegible]—Lawrence vs. Rach.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens 10½ A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Langer vs. Brennan. [illegible]—Hallstein vs. Trumble. [illegible]—Donovan vs. Sanderson. [illegible]—Lester vs. Warner. [illegible]—Burrow vs. Sprague. [illegible]—Little vs. Stimson. [illegible]—Thompson vs. Lyman. [illegible]—Hall vs. Surdam. [illegible]—Cassidy vs. Scanlon. [illegible]—Muller vs. Suddmuck. [illegible]—Pellen vs. Quinn. [illegible]—Keller vs. Thompson. [illegible]—Nast vs. Marrick. [illegible]—Hart vs. Van Dyke. [illegible]—Nelson vs. Jones.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 5.

By Judge Brady.

Bass vs. Veselries; order settled.

Cockroft vs. Claflin; order settled.

Carter vs. Kain; decided. (See opinion.)

Rockwell vs. Green. (See opinion.)

By Judge Cardozo.

Thomson et al. vs. Erie Railway Company; let the counsel in this case attend before me on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the guardianship of A. Kinney, a minor; guardian discharged.

In re Mary E. Connolly; writ of habeas corpus discharged and child removed to the custody of the respondent.

Olmsted et al. vs. Riley et al.; report confirmed and judgment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

By Judge Loew.

Waters vs. Meyerheim; motion granted.

McMahon vs. Rouhr; see memoranda for counsel.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Sanderson vs. Peabody; demurrer overruled with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JANUARY TERM, 1872.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly.

Joseph Agate vs. Abraham Lobenheim and Henry Morrison; judgement affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge JOSEPH F. DALY concurring.

John Breman vs. Samuel Lowry; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge JOSEPH F. DALY concurring.

Henry B. Cook et al. vs. Elizabeth Kroemeke; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge ROBINSON concurring.

George A. Frankenstein vs. Andrew J. Thomas; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judges ROBINSON and JOSEPH F. DALY concurring.

Mary A. Fowler vs. Julius Hart; judgment affirmed with an additional order. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY assenting, Judge ROBINSON dissenting.

Josiah A. Waller, Jr., vs. John Thomas; order sustaining demurrer reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff unless Thomas pay costs of demurrer, and appeal, and answer within ten days after. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge JOSEPH F. DALY concurring.

Theron R. Strong vs. Jeremiah S. Black; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, Chief-Justice DALY concurring, Judge ROBINSON dissenting.

Mary A. Requa vs. William Buckley; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judges ROBINSON and JOSEPH F. DALY concurring.

John A. Foster vs. Jeremiah Henry. (See opinion with clerk.)

James McCreery vs. Robert H. Nooney; judgment reversed. Opinion by JOSEPH F. DALY, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge ROBINSON concurring.

Mary Carey vs. Thomas W. Carey; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY concurring, Judge ROBINSON dissenting.

John Rudolphy vs. Peter Fuchs et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by JOSEPH F. DALY, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge ROBINSON concurring.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Samuel Blanck vs. Alexander McKenzie; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge LARREMORE concurring.

Henry S. Fearing et al. vs. Robert Irwin, et al. (See opinion with clerk.)

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judge Larremore.

John Powers vs. Calvin Witty; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE, Chief-Justice DALY concurring.

Patrick Murray vs. Chandler Smith; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judge LARREMORE concurring.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Van Brunt and Larremore.

Henry Treger vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judges VAN BRUNT and LARREMORE concurring.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

Michael Rooney vs. Richard Brown; order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge LARREMORE concurring.

Rebecca L. Foote vs. The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; a new trial granted. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judges ROBINSON and LARREMORE concurring.

Charles G. Vosburg vs. Henry Brewster et al.; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judges ROBINSON and LARREMORE concurring.

James Pollock vs. Christian H. Zalkendahl; judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judges ROBINSON and LARREMORE concurring.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Loew.

William Pollion et al. vs. Charles F. Secor et al. (See opinions with Clerk.)

John G. Haviland vs. Louise Donai Wehle; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge LOEW, Chief-Justice DALY and Judge ROBINSON concurring.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judge Joseph F. Daly.

John E. Wylie vs. The Marine National Bank of the City of New-York; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY concurring.

By Judges Robinson, Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Louise Donai Wehle vs. John G. Haviland et al.; a new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, Judges ROBINSON and LARREMORE concurring.

By Judges Robinson and Larremore.

William Burner et al. vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON, Judge LARREMORE concurring.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 73.—*Gibson vs. Chateau.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—In this case the plaintiff in error, holding a patent of the United States to certain lands in St. Louis County, Missouri, brought ejectment in the Supreme Court of the State to oust the defendants in error, who held, under certain acts of the State making undisturbed possession for ten years, evidence of ownership as against all other titles. The State Court sustained the State laws, and the case was decided adversely to the claim under patent. This Court holds that the same principle which forbids any State legislation interfering with the powers of Congress to dispose of the public property of the United States also forbids any legislation depriving the grantees of the United States of the possession and enjoyment of the property granted, by reason of any delay in the transfer of the title after the initiation of proceedings for its acquisition of that title could be forfeited because they were not asserted before the title was issued. The judgment was reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 281.—*Fouke et al. vs. Zimmerman et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana, and No. 30—*Fouke et al. vs. Habers et al.*—In these cases it is held that a probate in Louisiana of the will of a person who died domiciled in New-York is valid until set aside in the Louisiana Court, though the order of the Surrogate in New-York has been reversed in the Supreme Court of that State on which the Louisiana probate was founded. A purchaser from the devisee of such will of real estate in Louisiana while the order of the Louisiana Court establishing the will remains in force, is an innocent purchaser, and is not affected by a subsequent order setting aside the will, to which he is not a party. Such an order founded on a verdict and judgment in New-York declaring the will void, obtained by collusion between the devisee under the will and the heirs-at-law, cannot affect the purchaser from the devisee made in good faith before such verdict and judgment. Judgment affirmed. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 30.—*Carlton and Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Bokee.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs in error as assignees of one Rechman to restrain Bokee from infringing a patent granted to Rechman for an improvement in lamps. The decree below was for Bokee, and it is here affirmed, this Court holding that Bokee's burner is no infringement of the Rechman reissued patent, so far as the latter is valid. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 67.—*Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad vs. Soutter et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was an action brought to recover money paid into Court by the Railroad Company to discharge a mortgage held by the defendants in error, on the ground that it was paid by mistake, or under the erroneous impression that the Company was the owner of the equity of redemption, and was thus entitled to discharge the mortgage. The bill was dismissed below on technical grounds, and the decree is here affirmed. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion; Mr. Justice FIELD dissented, with whom the Chief-Justice and Mr. Justice MILLER concurred.

No. 20.—*United States vs. Wormer.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Claimant demanded $16,000 from the Government for an alleged breach of contract in refusing to receive certain cavalry horses which he was under contract to furnish, certain stringent inspection rules having been issued after the contract was made, and the Department refusing to suspend them in his case. On that account the claimant threw up his contract, and brought his action for damages. The Court below found for the claimant, but that judgment is here reversed, the Court holding that it was competent for the Government to enforce such new regulations without regard to prior contracts. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 6.—*Beavans vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Arkansas.—This was an action on the official bond of Beavans as receiver of public moneys at Batesville, Ark., at the outbreak of the war, which were turned over to the rebels under the plea of compulsion by the rebel authorities. This Court affirm the judgment of the Court below, holding that the defense set up is no bar to recovery on the bond. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD dissented.

No. 8.—*Halliburton vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Arkansas District.—The defense was the same as in the case of Beavans above, and the case was heard and decided with that. The judgment is also affirmed. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD and the Chief-Justice dissent.

No. 51.—*Dooly vs. Smith.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—Affirmed the judgment of the lower Court without passing upon the legal-tender question said to be involved in it, but inasmuch as the lower Courts passed upon the question, it was insisted that this Court could review the decision. The Court reverse the judgment and determine the questions in accordance with the principles laid down in the other cases of the same class. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 472.—*Stout vs. The People of the Territory of Utah.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Utah.—The plaintiff in error in this case, Hosea Stout, was indicted for murder, and the question was whether the indictment was found by a legal jury. The Grand Jury forming the indictment was impaneled by the Marshal under the usual practice in the Federal Courts, without regard to the laws of Utah, which provided that the jury should be impaneled by the Clerk of the Court in pursuance of a certain mode prescribed. The Chief-Justice now announced that on question as to whether the jury were legally impaneled, the Court stood four in the affirmative and four in the negative, so the case was disposed of by a divided Court, and the judgment is affirmed.

No. 52.—*County of Bath et al. vs. Arny.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—The relator applied to the Circuit Court for a mandamus to compel the levy and collection of a tax to pay certain coupons held by him. The claim had not been brought to judgment, nor had it been put in the suit, and this Court holds that the application for a mandamus, an original proceeding, was neither necessary nor auxiliary to any jurisdiction which the Circuit Court had, and should have been denied. The judgment is therefore reversed. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 33.—*Penis et al. vs. Steamer Adrian.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a case of collision between the brig *Edwards* and the steamer *Adrian*. The Court below decided that the brig was at fault, and the libel was dismissed. This Court reverse the decree, holding that the steamer was chargeable. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 562.—*Wheeler vs. Harris et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Motion to dismiss denied. Announced by the Chief-Justice.

No. [illegible].—*Same vs. Same*—Same Court.—Appeal dismissed. Announced by the Chief-Justice.

No. 292.—*Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. McGregor.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Montana.—Writ of error dismissed. Announced by the Chief-Justice.

No. [illegible].—*Plant vs. Stovall.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—No error in the record, and affirmed. Announced by the Chief-Justice.

No. 518.—*Davison vs. Connolly.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—Writ of error dismissed. Announced by the Chief-Justice.

The Proposed New Armory for the Seventh Regiment.

A TIMES reporter called on Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, yesterday with reference to the proposed new armory building on Reservoir-square. Col. CLARK said that one of the principal reasons for asking for a new site was, that the present armory, near the Cooper Institute, was not in a central position; that the proposed location would be much more convenient to most members of the regiment. A great objection to the present building is, that the drill-room is on the upper floor, and that the men cannot practice in "double-quick time." Col. CLARK wishes for a building with a drill-room on the ground floor, and, as the proposed site is of no use to the City, he proposes, if he gets the permission of the Legislature, to build an armory there, to be 200 by 400 feet, fronting on Sixth-avenue. He proposes to raise the necessary funds by subscription among the members of the regiment and their friends, and by an appeal to the merchants of the City. Col. CLARK said it was difficult to get the bill passed, as he had no time to go lobbying to Albany.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The somewhat angry tone of the English Press, as telegraphed to this morning's papers, on the *Alabama* question, took the Street by surprise. This discussion was alluded to in some of the Cable dispatches to the Bankers here last week, but no one paid serious attention to the news. Nor is it generally believed today that the suddenly aroused hostility to the Washington Treaty will amount to anything more than a passing incident to the final settlement before the Geneva International Arbitrators. The Queen's Speech on the reassembling of Parliament is looked for with much interest because of this preliminary discussion by the London Press. The Gold market this morning was advanced ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the Cable telegrams, and the other Wall-street markets were partially affected by the same cause. But the increased ease in Money to the Brokers—most of the loans, on demand, to the leading firms being made at 6 ₱ cent.—and the steady and rather firm Cable quotations for the American Funds abroad, materially qualified the early distrust of the Stock Exchange.

The sales of Gold were at 110⅛@110⅜@110@110¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London was abundant at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. for 60 days bills, and 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent. short sight. The 5-20s of 1867, coupon Bonds dealt in abroad, sold at 112¾ ₱ cent., as against 112 ₱ cent. on Saturday. The Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, both Union and Central, were firm. At the close the general list of the Public Funds was quoted strong.

At the Exchange Board, the Railroad Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares were somewhat irregular and weak through the forenoon, but steadier at the Second Board, and most of the Western Roads and New-York Central quite equal to Saturday's closing, and Wabash and Pacific Mail higher. In the Southern State Bonds the changes were not important.

In the Hall of the Exchange, after the Second Board, the prices for the Railroads were generally firm, without much actual business.

The Gold market closed steady at 110⅛ ₱ cent. The Customs demand today amounted to $668,000.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 5.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	108⅞	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	111⅛	111
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112⅜
American Gold	109⅞	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅞	98⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs	93⅞	93⅞
Reading	115⅛	114⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	112	112⅜
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅝
North-west Preferred	92⅞	93
Pacific Mail	58⅜	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	74
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅜	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅞	76⅛
Western Telegraph	72⅛	72⅛
Erie	31⅛	30⅞
Union Pacific	38⅞	38⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅛	87⅝

At the very close the Railroad and Miscellaneous speculation in the Hall of the Exchange was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

Gold receipts	$1,351,702 77
Gold payments	275,206 69
Gold balance	70,275,530 72
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	326,910 21
Currency balance	5,384,[illegible]
Customs	668,000 00

The closing quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—STATEMENT OF DEC. 16, 1871.

[illegible]

The comparative strength of movement in October and December may be thus stated:

	October.	December.
Deposits in same	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less clearing items	115,150,824	125,907,097
Net deposits	$485,727,565	$467,768,[illegible]
Net to banks	42,096,927	24,184,[illegible]
To Country	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	315,517,997	318,049,941
Demand in liabilities	$869,140,179	$820,797,348
Gold and greenbacks	149,694,777	148,[illegible]
Pro rata	17.25 ₱ ct.	18.90 ₱ ct.

The receipts of the St. Paul Road were, for

January, 1872	[illegible]
January, 1871	366,780
Increase	$64,285

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division, eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company. The Union Pacific Railroad was completed and has been in successful operation since May 10, 1869, with average earnings of over eight millions per annum.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of interest as United States Five Twenties (six per cent. gold, free of tax;) they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The present cash value of the Income and Land Grant Bonds and Stock of the Union Pacific Company is over $20,000,000, all of which, as well as the $27,000,000 United States subsidy Bonds are subsequent to the First Mortgage Bonds.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,[illegible] acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were [illegible] acres for $[illegible], averaging $4 32 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year,) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were [illegible]—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,[illegible] gold, the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $[illegible] currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

☞ MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons or registered. Two hundred and thirty-six miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and sixty thousand acres of lumber land in the State of Michigan, worth from ten to twelve million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent. and accrued interest.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $18,000 per mile, UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
offer for sale
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS AT 97½.
Also,
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
free of tax, at 86 and interest.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 92½ and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

The 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are daily increasing in popularity, and the cash is in hand for the rapid construction of the road.

The Congressional Land Grant to the Company is equal in extent to 50,000 SQUARE MILES, worth not less than $500,000,000; and upon this immense grant, as well as upon the railroad itself and all its earnings and equipments, are the Bonds of the Company secured.

The Bonds are thus a FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE COMBINED, upon property worth treble the amount of the Loan.

We believe there is no SAFER INVESTMENT in the market, or one YIELDING A LARGER INCOME. Five-twenties and all marketable securities received in exchange at current rates.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS GENERALLY.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Trade on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards was small; 15 cars came to hand on time, 12 more were due; the contents of both were sold out by noon on this day; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 9c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards, horned Cattle sold from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt.; scant 57 lbs. was generally allowed net, and the best Beeves were sold by the head or an estimate weight. Veals sold from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows dull from $[illegible] ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs steady from 7c.@[illegible]c. ₱ lb.; quality choice. Hogs from 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. City dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

T. GELLESS sold for self, in small lots, 12 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10½c. to 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; also, 25 Steers, Illinois good Cattle at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt. scant. Again, for SEALY & HENRY, 25 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. and for same 25 Steers, Ohio choice Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. HEALY & SEALY sold for selves 75 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. [illegible] sold for self, 75 Steers, Illinois, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. [illegible] sold for self, 51 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold, for W. V. WOOD, 18 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; also, 53 Steers, Illinois, fair cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; again, 20 Steers, Ohios, fair cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. [illegible] sold for KIRCHY, 51 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.; also, for [illegible] Steers Illinois good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. BROWN sold for self 17 Steers Illinois choice Cattle at $125 ₱ head. T. WHEELER sold for self 177 Steers Ohios, Kentuckys, and Illinois mixed, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. average. [illegible] sold for 50 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. J. & D. WALKER sold for selves 800 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. @7½ cwt. ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 48 Steers Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self & Co. 51 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt.@7 cwt.; also, 119 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½@8 cwt. U. S. GLOVER sold for self 25 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 29 Lambs, weight 1,900 lbs. at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 31 Lambs weight 4,030 lbs. at 8c. ₱ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 4,140 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight 10,260 lbs. at 8c. ₱ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,030 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 250 Sheep, weight 19,700 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] S. McGRAW sold 100 Sheep, weight 9,760 lbs. at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 7,220 lbs. at 7c. ₱ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 16,970 lbs. at $6 44 ₱ cwt.; 150 Sheep, weight 14,010 lbs., at 7¾ c.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Feb. 3, 1872: 4,210 head of horned Cattle, 12,321 Hogs, 9573 sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 573 head of horned Cattle, 13,324 Hogs, 7,[illegible] Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 3, 1872, 1,344 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 1 Calf, Western stock: 30 Beeves, 22 Cows, 323 Veals, 10 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 3, 1872, 6,[illegible] Sheep and Lambs, 40 Veals, 85 Cows.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer and higher at $1 24 for No. 2 Spring. CORN firmer at 40¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. OATS—No. 2 quiet at 31¼c.@32¼c. RYE firm at 72c.@72½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and easier; sales of No. 2 Spring at 60c.@60½c. WHISKY quiet, but firm, at 87½c. [illegible] Dressed HOGS in good demand at $5 25@5 40. PORK unsettled, weak and lower, at $12 50, seller February; $12 60, seller March. LARD steady at 8⅞. Hams in pickle unchanged. Live HOGS active at $4 10@4 50. CATTLE in fair demand and firm at $3 60@6 12½. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 Spring. [illegible] OATS [illegible] WHISKY quiet at 87½c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP [illegible] Dry Salted MEATS quiet; sales of Shoulders at [illegible] Bacon quiet [illegible] Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal at [illegible] for prime to choice. HOGS quiet at $4@4 50. CATTLE quiet at $2 50@$5 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 bushels Rye and [illegible] Hogs.

OSWEGO, Feb. 5.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 61, Red Winter at $1 [illegible] CORN unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels at 65c., and 3 cars at 65c. BARLEY quiet; Upper Lake Canada held at $1; Bay Quinte at $1 05. RYE dull; sales of 1 car Western at 90c. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuff, $28; Middlings, $[illegible] ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 40c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—In store and afloat—Wheat, 698,000 bushels; Corn, 307,000 bushels; Oats, 408,000 bushels; Barley, 154,000 bushels; Peas, 200 bushels; Rye, 39,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. FLOUR in fair demand; sales of 1,000 bbls. Extra State on private terms; 300 bbls. Western at the range. WHEAT neglected. CORN dull; sales of car lots at [illegible]. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY in fair demand; sales of 7,000 bushels Western on private terms; 10 cars two-rowed State at 78c. on track. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 9⅛c.@10c. HIGHWINES nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at $1 28¼; No. 2 at $1 23¼. OATS in fair demand and higher; No. 1 at 32c. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. RYE active and higher; No. 1 at 72c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 60c. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4 20@$4 30. PORK steady at $12 12½@$12 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—FLOUR in fair demand and higher; Family, $7 10@$7 25. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 53@$1 55. CORN steady at 46c.@47c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; sales at 90c.@92c. OATS in fair demand and firm at [illegible]. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS—Small business and prices unchanged. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; Steam saleable at 8⅞c.; Kettle held at 9¼c. Live HOGS dull at $4 40@$4 75; receipts, 3,600 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 48¼@$1 48½; No. 2 Red, $1 48. CORN quiet and unchanged at 47½c. for High Mixed; 47c. for Low Mixed. OATS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS steady at $5 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The only sale of WHEAT today was one car No. 2 Treadwell at $1 [illegible], delivered. RYE dull and nominal. CORN stronger, with improved demand; sales of 8 cars No. 1 High Mixed Western at 72c., and 1 car No. 1 Western Yellow at 73c. Nothing done in BARLEY. OATS firmer and higher, with sales of 4 car No. 1 Western at [illegible], and 1 car No. 1 Mixed at 56c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—TOBACCO—Small business and prices unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR firm and active; extra Family, $6 50@$6 75. GRAIN quiet but firm. WHEAT—$1 50@$1 60. CORN—Shelled, 50c. OATS—Prime, 50c. RYE—Prime, 80c. all sacked. PROVISIONS steady at Saturday's prices. WHISKY steady at 86c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—COTTON very firm, holders asking higher rates; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 12,[illegible] bales; gross, 14,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 252,918 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—FLOUR dull and declining at $6 75@$9 75. CORN dull and declining at 55c. OATS quiet and weak at 55c.@56c. Bulk MEATS in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides 8¼c. LARD quiet and weak at 9¼c.@10¼c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—WHEAT in fair demand; No. 1 Red Corn steady at $1 52; No. 2 do. held at $1 [illegible]. CORN steady at 52c. OATS quiet at 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined held 22½c. in car lots, [illegible] in small lots; Crude quiet at $4 75@$4 80.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 48; CORN steady; Mixed, 51c.; Yellow, 52c. OATS quiet and unchanged. CLOVERSEED dull at $6 15@$6 25. Dressed HOGS quiet and steady at $5 50.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 2,069 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,564 bales; coastwise, 1,164 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 71,254 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 1,715 bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 57,902 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 1,153 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 39,012 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—1,000 boxes Bacon, 328 tcs. Beef, 100 bbls. Tallow, 70 boxes Hams, 5 pkgs. Bladders, 501 bales Cotton, 100 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] cases Sewing-machines, 10 cases Clocks, 12 cases Wrenches, 25 boxes Plows, 4 cases Machinery, [illegible] Maple, 134 bales Leather, 223 pkgs. Lard, 747 bbls. Oysters, 31 cases Organs, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 4 cases Wine, 348 boxes Cheese, 310 pkgs. Butter, 18 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Tongues, 293 tcs. Lard, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Game, 1,814 cakes Silver Ore.

By the steamer *Northumbria*, for London—[illegible] Drugs, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 723 bags Clover-seed, 400 tcs. Pork, 50 tcs. Tobacco, 50 boxes Pickles, 450 boxes Bacon, 125 bbls. Pork, [illegible] Meats, 150 tcs. Beef, [illegible] Extract Dye-wood, 40 bales Leather, 47 tcs. Lard, 1,660 Staves, 135 cakes Copper-ware, 4 cases of Machinery.

By the steamer *Arragon*, for Bristol—50 bbls. Rosin, 12 coils Rope, 20 cases Watch, [illegible] bushels Maize, [illegible] bags Clover-seed, 400 boxes Bacon, 25 pkgs. Clocks, 10 hhds. Tallow, 500 bbls. Flour, 74,900 bushels Corn, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 25 tcs. Beef.

By the bark [illegible], for Penarth Roads and orders—23,547 bushels Wheat.

[illegible]

By the bark *Albert the Good*, for Queenstown—17,200 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Nevado*, for Antwerp—2,[illegible] bbls. Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Residuum.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—[illegible] pkgs. Skins, [illegible] bales Furs, 1 case Machinery, 4 cases Rubber, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 75 bales Cotton, 911 bags Clover-seed, 17 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 16 pkgs. Tobacco, 11 cases Cigars, [illegible] boxes Extract Logwood, 60 boxes Tobacco, 52 bales Tobacco, 5 casks Nutmegs, 12 cases Mace, 442 boxes Bacon, 500 tcs. Lard, 4,480 bushels Corn, 12 pkgs. Furniture.

By the brig *Calliao*, for Matanzas—4,[illegible] Shooks, 302 empty Hogsheads.

[illegible]

By the brig *Jane Goodyear*, for Rio Janeiro—300 bbls. [illegible]

[illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but steady. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 4,500 bags [illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¼	20⅝	20¾	20¾
Good Ordinary	21⅝	21⅞	22⅛	22¼
Low Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛	23¼
Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	23¾
Good Middling	23⅞	24⅛	24⅜	24½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more firmness on lighter offerings [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted decidedly stronger [illegible]

[illegible]

Stock of Grain in store in New-York and Brooklyn warehouses:

	1872. Feb. 5.	1872. Jan. 29.	1871. Feb. 6.	1870. Feb. 7.
Wheat	3,187,303	3,283,264	2,309,522	3,932,628
Corn	824,856	814,701	339,901	384,038
Oats	2,418,560	2,361,291	1,893,632	1,160,273
Barley	287,283	319,671	334,287	322,135

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have attracted more attention at firm prices; 200 bales were sold on private terms. Bagging has been unusually active, and quoted rather stronger, with sales reported of 400 bales at 15¼c.; also, 200 rolls Domestic, for prompt delivery, at 16c., and 3,500 rolls do. for forward delivery, at 17¼c.@18c.

HEMP—There has been an unusually brisk movement in Jute Butts at firmer and improved rates; sales 400 bales for prompt delivery, at [illegible] currency, and 2,500 bales for forward delivery, at [illegible] gold. Other kinds dull.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 275 bbls., in lots, at 40c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Market steady but quiet. Foreign neglected and nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from [illegible]; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 19c.@23c. for new; English Islands, [illegible], and New-Orleans at [illegible] for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite sparingly sought after, on the basis of $4 50 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. The offerings of stock have been very moderate; sales, 700 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $4 50@$4 67½; 40 bbls. No. 2 at $4 [illegible], and 60 bbls. Pale at $8 25.... Tar has been dull, but held with confidence.... Spirits Turpentine has been in more urgent demand at decidedly further prices, with sales reported of 670 bbls., in lots, at 75c.@77c., closing at 77c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been quoted up to 82c.@83c., in casks, on a reduced offering and good inquiry. Other kinds quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—The market has been wholly devoid of features of interest. There has been very little inquiry noted from any source, and the few bids made have been unsatisfactory to holders. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 22½c.@22¾c.... At Philadelphia, 22c.@22¼c. Refined, in cases, at [illegible] Crude, 13c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude at [illegible] Naphtha nominal.... Crude Spirits nominally on basis.

PROVISIONS—Pork, for early delivery, has been unusually dull, and almost wholly nominal as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of only 50 bbls., early delivery, at $13 [illegible] @$14 00 for old Western Mess, $14 37@$14 50 for new, Mess $12 [illegible] for new Extra Prime, and $15 for City Thin Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, the dealings have been more [illegible] Sales have been reported of 4,250 bbls. new Western Mess, including 500 bbls. seller February, at $14 [illegible] [illegible] bbls. seller April, at $14 25, and 1,250 bbls. seller May, at $14 25 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in [illegible] at from [illegible] for City, and [illegible] for Western, ₱ lb.... Cut Meats have been quiet, but steady at [illegible] for Dry salted and Sweet-pickled Hams and [illegible] for Shoulders.... Pickled Hams at [illegible], and 12,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.... Bacon has been offered with less freedom, and quoted very firm, but has been less extensively dealt in [illegible] Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,250 boxes, including for early delivery [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet but steady; sales 300 bags at 11½c.@11¾c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; 11¼c. for Ohio State, and 10¾c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been about steady and unchanged in price; sales, 7,000 bags from store, 3,000 bags by the *Himalaya* and 3,000 bags by the *Adda Warren*, at $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel, 56 lbs.... Other kinds dull. We quote: Timothy at $3 00@$3 [illegible]; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate request, and quoted somewhat weaker [illegible]

[illegible]

TALLOW—Prime stock has been firm, but fairly active. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime. Also, small lots of prime stearine in hhds. and tcs. at 9¼c.@9½c., and 30 pkgs. Grease at [illegible].

WHISKY—Has been quoted steady at 94c., ₱ gallon on a moderate inquiry; sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the way of Berth freights, the business has been reported in the line of Grain engagements at a shade easier, chiefly by steam to Liverpool, and rather stronger rates to Glasgow, with a very moderate movement in other kinds of Produce at about previous quotations. In the charter line, the chief call for vessels has been for Grain, Petroleum and general cargo [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money; 92⅛@92¼ for the account. American Securities opened—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, [illegible]; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 91½.

1½ P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, [illegible]; 1867s, 93.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, 92⅝; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96½@96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—French Rentes, 56f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened strong; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged.

1 P. M.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling Uplands 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston at 11⅜d.

4 P. M.—COTTON strong; sales on ship named at New-Orleans at 11⅝d.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. BACON, 38s. for Cumberland Cut. CLOVER-SEED, 58s.@59s. ₱ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Feb. 5—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 58s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 5.—PETROLEUM, 52f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 5.—COTTON active; Tres Ordinaire, 138 francs; Low Middlings, 140@[illegible] francs.

Gen. Early.

This little paragraph, from the Lexington (Va.) *Gazette*, pertains to be reproduced without comment, as it carries its own moral: "Gen. EARLY attended service on the Sabbath spent here, at the Episcopal Church. He says he thinks of getting Father RYAN to baptize him, and is inclined to join a Baptist Church in Franklin County, whose pastor invites all professing Christians to the Sacrament, if they are not Radicals."

PERSONAL.

MR. HORACE HAWES WILL PLEASE send his address to MR. BECK, No. 720 East 11th-st., between Avenues C and D. E. HULTER.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 59 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA GAZZA LADRA, (English Opera.)—Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—Miss F. C. Lamora.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political majority of the hour—unsparing warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the people, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unflagging energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential campaign. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition ... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year ... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year ... [illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year ... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra ... 3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 3 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, between 50th and 51st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 4 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We hear that A. OAKEY HALL and NATHANIEL SANDS were indicted, yesterday, by the Grand Jury. This news will be most acceptable to the public. SANDS is the "sneak" of the Tammany Ring, and is in some respects a more despicable character than TWEED himself. There would no doubt be some difficulty in bringing such a man to justice, even in carrying through the first stages of the process, for SANDS is an active canvasser. But we may fairly hope that he is now on his way to receive his deserts. As for HALL, we can only say that Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury have merited the gratitude of the whole City for showing that they are superior to the innumerable powerful influences brought to bear in the Mayor's favor. Every effort has been made to shield HALL—no doubt the Grand Jury room was not free from them. But at last justice has been set on his track. We may now wait with confidence the result of the proceedings in which the thieves and their abettors will be exposed.

The United States Government has received nothing to confirm the statement of the London *Observer*, to the effect that England proposed to withdraw from the Geneva Conference. We may perhaps assume that the *Observer* has stated more than it had authority for, and as the London *Times* took occasion to rebuke, yesterday, the intemperate language employed by some of its contemporaries, it seems probable that the excitement set up there so suddenly, will as suddenly die out. The meeting of Parliament will give an opportunity for an intelligent discussion of the subject—the fragments of comment brought to us by the cable are simply incomprehensible. The feeling here was that the arbitrators would do justice, that whether our demands were unreasonable or reasonable, the arbitrators would decide fairly and equitably upon them, and that would be an end of the matter. But there are hot-headed writers all over the world, and some of them in London have been trying to get up a breeze on this question, and their efforts have been responded to in some quarters here—one journal talking of "collecting" the Alabama and other claims "at the point of the bayonet," &c., &c. Luckily, fools do not always order the affairs of this world. We may expect to hear something like common sense from the House of Commons, and the people who have been trying to run up the price of gold, and disturb all the markets, by loud threats of war, will have to withdraw into their holes.

It will be observed that Ex-Senator GENET is indicted for forging the name of J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON on a City warrant for the sum of $[illegible] in favor of DAVIDSON. There is some mystery about DAVIDSON's connection with the Ring—it is at present hard to say whether he has tried to defraud the City, or whether the Tammany leaders did not make a tool (and fool) of him. Judge CARDOZO, to-day, is to be added to the list of those who deny that they were to receive safes at the expense of the City. Yet their names were inscribed among DAVIDSON's "dead-heads,"—our list being from an unquestionable source. We have heard it stated, by way of explanation, that TWEED was in the habit of giving orders to DAVIDSON, "send a safe to so-and-so," and that his orders were obeyed—DAVIDSON looking to TWEED for his money, and TWEED looking to the public for it. However that may be, the leaders of the Ring have long been in the habit of using DAVIDSON's place of business as a bar-room, and DAVIDSON himself must begin to be very sorry that he ever had anything to do with them.

TWEED's successor, GEORGE M. VAN NORT, does not hesitate to declare that no charter can be passed at Albany, this Winter, which does not keep him (VAN NORT) in the office of Commissioner of Public Works, to which OAKEY HALL appointed him. Mr. VAN NORT also admits that he knows that JOHN V. GRIDLEY is an improper man to be appointed to any public office; that when in the Legislature GRIDLEY was not content with drawing two salaries at once, but was a "striker," and that the evidence of his performances in the latter character are extant; and yet VAN NORT says he has appointed him to a lucrative and responsible office, requiring the strictest integrity, because he (VAN NORT) needs a newspaper to back him, and HORACE GREELEY insisted upon GRIDLEY's appointment, in return for which VAN NORT expects, if he has not been promised, the support of the *Tribune*. If Mr. VAN NORT expects to oppose the progress of reform, and to load himself down with such new appointments as JOHN V. GRIDLEY, and to continue in office such men as CHARLES G. CORNELL, H. H. STARKWEATHER, and the other tools of the Ring, we imagine he will need all the support that the *Tribune* can give him. His assurances that he went into office without any agreements, only make such conduct on his part more monstrous. But as the person who negotiated his appointment, and served as the go-between for OAKEY HALL and WILLIAM M. TWEED was HANK SMITH, we know, of course, that there could have been no bargain.

The criticisms made in these columns upon the confused and cumbrous character of the act creating an interim Board of Apportionment and Audit for the City and County of New-York, were forcibly illustrated by the presentation, yesterday, of a draft bill supplementary of the original enactment. As we repeatedly pointed out, "Chap. 9 of the laws of 1872" involved a perfectly unwarranted and useless interference with the functions of the Department of Finance, and tied the hands of the Controller in a way which could not fail to prove injurious to the conduct of public business. The supplementary bill drafted by Messrs. PIERREPONT and PORTER, is intended to remove or amend most of the objectionable features of the Senate bill. Section 3, which practically deprives Mr. GREEN of all power to perform the duties belonging to his office, unless by the tedious method prescribed to the Board of Audit, is repealed by the proposed supplementary bill. It also gives the Board power to make its estimates for the four months' expenditures at such times and in such form as it may think fit, and removes the dead-lock imposed upon the conduct of permanent works by chapter 9. In these, and other details, it is proposed to simplify and render consistent with previous legislation, the patchwork bill approved by the Legislature. The purpose of the original bill was to give speedy relief to a large number of very needy City creditors. Now that it has been shown that this cannot be accomplished without amendments, it can hardly be doubted that those proposed will be promptly agreed to at Albany.

The Prospect at Albany.

A week ago almost any change in the tone and temper of a certain part of the Legislature would have seemed like a change for the better. Valuable time was being lost, and no substantial progress had been made in the work of Reform. One of the first favorable signs which appeared was the introduction by Mr. ALVORD of the memorial of the Bar Association, with reference to the Judiciary. Mr. ALVORD has probably not reckoned the TIMES among his warmest friends, but he will have cause to do so if he devotes his long experience and sagacity to the cause which the people have at heart. The task of apologizing is said to be unpleasant, but there is no task which would afford us greater pleasure than that of acknowledging we were in error in accusing Mr. ALVORD of indifference to Reform. He can very easily test our sincerity on this point. If he thinks proper to follow out the course which his presentation of the Bar memorial indicates, he will find in the TIMES the most cordial supporter he has ever had. At any rate we acknowledge again the service he has rendered the public in taking the Bar memorial under his charge. No one denies his capacity, or underrates his practised familiarity with all the forms and usages of the Legislature. Such an ally on our side would be highly prized. We sincerely hope that at the close of the session, we may have to admit we were wrong in what we said of Mr. ALVORD at the beginning.

From all the accounts that reach us, we judge that there is an extremely good chance of getting the charter of the Committee of Seventy through the Assembly. The feeling of Assemblymen is growing in its favor, and we think that the more closely they examine the measure, the more it will commend itself to their approbation. Our readers are aware that we have always been disposed to support the proposals of the Committee of Seventy, chiefly because they came from a body representing all shades of political opinion. We hastened to support their ticket for the November election, and have as little doubt now as we had then that upon the whole it was a very fair ticket. We might have made our victory still more complete, but still there is no necessity to complain of what was done. The charter drawn up by the same Committee, deserves support not only on its own merits, but because it comes from a mixed body of men, not acting in a spirit of partisanship. If it can be amended for the better, by all means let it be so amended. All that we venture to ask for is a *speedy* consideration of the subject—do not let the month of February go over without a new charter being passed. There is time enough for that, and if the Republicans can only manage to act unitedly for once, the fate of the measure will not be a moment in doubt.

The people began to be disappointed in the Legislature, but that feeling can soon be exchanged for one of gratitude. It is time that we had something better to look at than mere promises. We shall hope to record a good week's business on Saturday next, with the prospect of a still more promising week before us.

The Alabama Case.

The agitation in England over the American claims to be submitted to the Geneva Board, has been produced by the ingenious and constant use of two points. The first was, that the American counsel had no right to impeach the friendliness, or, in other words, the good faith of England in its course during the rebellion; and the second was, that the United States ought not to be allowed to use that impeachment of England's friendliness, to enforce claims for indirect damages. It is not necessary now to go into the question of the judiciousness of the claims introduced into the United States' case. It is sufficient to know that the case was made up by gentlemen in whom the Government and the people have confidence; that it was deliberately adopted by the State Department and the President, and that it unquestionably conforms to the interpretation of the Treaty, as far as the nature of the claims which can be presented under it is concerned, entertained by our Government.

The portion of the case relating to the unfriendliness of the British Government is very naturally unpleasing, not to say offensive, to the average Briton. The English Government stoutly maintained, through Earl RUSSELL, as through the Earl of CLARENDON, that it had done all that its laws required to prevent the sailing of the rebel cruisers, and that its laws were all-sufficient to meet the requirements of international usage; that therefore it could not allow the spirit in which it acted to be questioned. The American case, however, does question the spirit of the British Government, and recites with great minuteness, and with a vigor of comment that sometimes approaches acerbity, the facts which render that spirit questionable. Now, under the circumstances, can the argument with reference to the friendliness or unfriendliness of the British Government be considered without relevancy or justification? The claims presented by the United States, whether direct or indirect, rest on the implication that Great Britain did not do, in the matter of the Confederate cruisers, what a friendly nation, under the then circumstances, was bound to do. This implication is involved in the very language of the treaty, which makes it the business of the arbitrators to determine whether Great Britain "has by any act or omission failed to fulfill any of the duties" set forth in the treaty as those of a neutral.

The grounds of complaint in regard to the *Alabama*, and similar vessels, as they appear in the well-known correspondence of Mr. ADAMS with Earl RUSSELL and the Earl of CLARENDON, in the year 186[illegible]—which correspondence is the basis of nearly all subsequent discussion on the subject—are two: First, that the British laws for the enforcement of neutrality had been ineffectually enforced; and second, that they were in themselves inadequate to their purpose. It will be readily seen that with reference to these two allegations collateral evidence of unfriendliness is at least relevant. The object being to sustain the statement that a Government in the domain where it is peculiarly supreme and unfettered,—the enforcement and amendment of its local laws,—had not done what the usage of nations required, any facts or arguments throwing light on the probable motive for such neglect cannot be scouted as utterly inadmissible. It can readily be perceived that, had the counsel of the United States failed to do their utmost to elucidate the causes which led to the alleged default in the carrying out or modifying of British legislation, they would have laid their case open to grave criticism on the ground of failure to touch the very root of the matter.

Those Who Did Not Endorse Miller.

Great stress has been laid by Superintendent MILLER and his supporters upon the round robin, presented to him a month or so ago, to which about one hundred and seventy insurance officers appended their names. But there are two other things to be borne in mind in connection with this wonderful appearance of unanimity and devotion. In the first place, about seventy of the [illegible] were mere "dummies," because the companies to which the signers belonged had already been committed by some other officer, and, as mere individuals, these persons were of very little consequence save so far as their names (shrewdly mixed up in the list) contributed to lengthen it out.

In truth, these one hundred and seventy signatures stood for only about one hundred distinct fire and life companies, out of the two hundred and seventy insurance companies doing business in the State of New-York, most if not all of which are represented by some responsible agent or officer in this City. Not a Marine Insurance Company put its indorsement to this whitewashing performance, which has, to say the least, a curious look. Certainly twenty or more New-York City life and fire insurance companies make no sign of approval of Mr. MILLER's official conduct, and, to our knowledge, some of the officers of these companies absolutely refused to put their names upon the paper. Only one agent of an out-of-the-State company seems to have signed the paper, out of the seventy-four fire and thirty life companies represented by agents in this City. Are we to infer that this solitary signature of this class was given by the only agent willing to go into the whitewashing business? Or, if he was the only agent asked or allowed to sign, why this piece of partiality?

Perhaps the absence of names standing for the great foreign companies may be accounted for by the active hostility shown them both by Mr. MILLER and the getters-up of this whitewashing movement. It was perfectly natural that the representatives of these powerful foreign corporations should not press forward to take part in this undignified proceeding, nor were they very likely to be given the satisfaction of refusing their indorsement of an official in whom they have very little confidence.

Now, if this remarkable document was intended to convey to its recipient the assurance of universal confidence and devotion, why was it not made complete? Why not tell us what reasons were given by those who would not sign, and why only little more than one-third of the Companies doing business under Mr. MILLER's benign rule, are represented in the list of signers? Also, why the Marine Companies are so conspicuously silent at this critical time? We are glad to know that the investigation is to proceed, and to be resumed in this City. It is, we suppose, needless to suggest to the Committee that good witnesses, and plenty of them, are likely to be found among those members of the insurance fraternity who had too much self-respect, and too little respect for Mr. MILLER, to go with the frightened sheep of the flock into this pen—from which, we apprehend, many of them now wish they could make their escape. We hope, too, that all the publishers of insurance papers will have an opportunity to testify. Let us have all the facts.

Weeping in Walnut-Street.

The Philadelphians have always rebelled against the geographical outrage which has made their city practically an inland town. Hence they have made spasmodic attempts to establish lines of European steam-ships, regardless of the fact that passengers would refuse to patronize a line which occupied more time in taking them to an undesirable locality, than is occupied by other lines in taking them to New-York, and declining to recognize the existence of the ice in the Delaware River, which forbids prudent merchants to risk either ships or cargoes in the effort to reach the preposterous harbor of wintry Philadelphia. Nevertheless, hope springs eternal in the Philadelphian heart, and the existence of a "Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company," which never sends any ships to Philadelphia, keeps alive the desire to organize a Philadelphia Steam-ship Company which will really recognize the existence of that aspiring town. Only a few months since a Company was formed, pledged to build its ships in Philadelphia, and to man them exclusively with the bold mariners of Chestnut and Walnut streets. Greatly did the Philadelphians exult over this budding success. They saw in imagination the stately steamers of their new line, bearing the casual Irishman and the occasional bale of linen, and bumping cheerfully on sand-bar and ice-field as they labored up the Delaware. They smiled as they thought of the inevitable ruin thus entailed upon the commercial future of New-York, and the bolder spirits resolved, to the number of a dozen or more, to visit England in a Philadelphia steam-ship, regardless of time and defiant of danger.

But these brilliant hopes are dashed. In an unwary moment the confiding Philadelphians aided the Pennsylvania Railroad to gain possession of the New-Jersey railways, and to thus reach the sea-coast at Jersey City. No sooner does this corporation succeed in swallowing the Camden and Amboy Company, than it proposes to take the cherished Philadelphian steamships, as soon as they shall be built, and place them on a line between England and Jersey City. Philadelphia has held its meetings, and drunk its local drink, and made its exulting after-dinner speeches, and subscribed its money, only to contribute to the prosperity of a suburb of New-York. The cold, prosaic railway corporation cares nothing for the honor of Philadelphia, which has now become, in the minds of Directors and Superintendents, only a way-station between Pittsburg and Jersey City. Seeking only its own profit, it joins grimly in the national smile at the impracticable enthusiasm which persists in mistaking an inland town for a sea-port, and with a stolid preference for business and sentiment, utterly refuses to admit steamers which should bring freight and passengers to its Jersey City terminus, to wreck themselves on aimless voyages in the mockery of ballast among the shoals and quick-sands of the Delaware. It is impossible not to sympathise with the disappointment of Philadelphia in this matter. The man of feeling cannot refuse to drop the tear of sensibility, so frequently dropped by Mr. STERNE over blighted hopes and deserted donkeys, over this last failure of Philadelphia to play the part of a maritime city—with harbor omitted. Sympathy and tears, however, weigh nothing with a corporation. The Pennsylvania Company will tear the loved steam-ships from the agonized grasp of Philadelphia, and leave that deserted and disappointed city to devise new schemes to tempt sea-going steamers to abandon the commodious harbor of New-York, and engage in the tedious navigation of a treacherous river, in order to reach a city to which passengers never seek to go, and whither no sane man ever dreams of sending freight.

Sleighing.

The snow storm on Saturday gave New-Yorkers a brief taste of a pastime which now they enjoy but rarely. All through yesterday the streets were vocal with the jingling bells that suggest Winter in its cheeriest aspect, and though the melting slush doubtless made the enjoyment rather more imaginative than real, it was probably none the less intense, to the sleighers at least, if not to the horses. But it is safe to assume that the delusive recreation was not attempted by any of those old inhabitants whose memories go back to the sleigh rides of fifteen or twenty years ago. After Burgundy, the *bon vivant* does not willingly come back to table claret, and the laborious fiction of sleighing in the Central Park is but a poor substitute for the vanished glories of the Bloomingdale road. In those days the sleigh-riding host of New-York was blessed with real snow-storms, and cold weather enough to preserve all their benefits for weeks together. Then sleighing meant something, and a "pung," or cutter, was a part of the necessary outfit of a young man of fashion.

The pastime was a most attractive one. The swift, smooth, noiseless motion, so utterly unlike that of any wheeled vehicle, the keen joy of the pure cold moonlit air,—of course no true lover of the sport ever missed a chance of sleighing by moonlight,—the touch of mystery from the solitude and stillness of the night, broken only by the tinkling of the bells, combined to give to this pastime a peculiar and piquant flavor of its own. There was much, too, to gratify an artistic sense in the picturesque stoppages at the old taverns, which then dispensed along the road a hospitality scarcely equaled by the pretentious hotels that have usurped their places. Add to this the aroma of adventure and romance necessarily connected with an amusement so removed from the ordinary sphere of every-day monotony, and it must be admitted that sleighing had uncommon attractions.

Now that it may be called a lost luxury among us, its Metropolitan devotees may be pardoned for looking back to it with longing and regret. Their loss, indeed, may be deemed the general gain. It means that all these years have been steadily softening our climate to a point where sleigh-owners suffer and poverty rejoices. How great this climatic change has been can hardly be realized, except by those who remember the not very remote time when omnibus-sleighs were a familiar feature of the streets through an entire Winter, and when Broadway was adorned, for days through no small part of its length, with a miniature Sierra Nevada of snow piled up in its centre, to a height we do not venture to record. Then the streets were kept about as clean as now. What has brought about this great change, whether the cutting down of the forests through the State, or the aggregation of population in the City, or the approach of the Gulf stream, or all these and other influences combined, we need not now inquire. The change has come to pass, and our sleigh-riders lament. Perhaps a close examination would show that their sorrow is not so opposed to considerations of humanity after all. Our mild Winters may lessen the sufferings of the poor, but it may be doubted if they have so salutary an effect on the general health. With more sleighing it may be we should have less disease.

The Speakership of the House of Commons.

Some additional interest attaches to the proceedings of the House of Commons at the commencement of the present session, from the fact of its having to make choice of a Speaker. There have only been five Speakers since 1837, which makes the average tenure of office by such officers equal to that of a Parliament—the term for which they are elected. Although the labors of this high functionary are by no means light, inasmuch as they entail sitting the greater part of each day and night throughout six months of the year, in an unwholesome atmosphere, listening to political bores, the life would not appear to be prejudicial to health; for most Speakers have held the office for many years, and there is scarcely a case on record of one of them dying in harness. Speaker ONSLOW filled the chair for thirty-three years—a period embracing the entire reign of GEORGE II.; and Mr. MANNERS-SUTTON for eighteen years. Although several Speakers had fearlessly asserted themselves against regal encroachment on various occasions prior to the revolution of 1688, it is from that epoch that the great importance of their position dates. Since then the holder of this office has, both in and out of Parliament, taken his place next to the Peers, and he has the precedence at the Privy Council table. It is not often that there is a contest for the Speakership, but a very hot one arose in 1835, which drew together the largest assemblage of members ever known. There will be no contest now. Mr. DENISON, the retiring Speaker, who has filled the post very worthily, though not with quite such aplomb and grace as his predecessor, Lord EVERSLEY, the ablest Speaker on record, will be followed by a gentleman of universal popularity—Right Hon. HENRY BRAND, who long discharged, with consummate ability, under Lord PALMERSTON's Government, the difficult and delicate duties of "Patronage Secretary" of the Treasury. Mr. BRAND is brother-heir to Lord DACRE, whose title dates from the thirteenth century; one of his sisters is the wife of the well-known diplomatist, Sir GEORGE HAMILTON SEYMOUR. The Speakership is, taken altogether, the greatest prize, both in respect to personal dignity and pecuniary advantage, open to an English commoner—a palace, a peerage, and a pension for two lives of $20,000 are sufficient inducements to lead the very ablest candidates to seek the office.

Spontaneous Hydrophobia.

In all the catalogue of diseases which afflict humanity, there is none more appalling than the form of rabies known as hydrophobia. Its mysterious inoculation, its apparent incurability, the horrible nature of its manifestations, the helplessness of science to discover or counteract its dark agency, all combine to invest it with a peculiar terror. It is a blessing, at least, which all who think of the matter must admit with a sense of relief, that the disease is comparatively rare, and that the danger of incurring it hardly enters into the ordinary chances of life. The chance to most people of being bitten by a mad dog is, probably, not much greater than the chance of being struck by lightning, and not so great as the risk of being killed in a railway slaughter. But what shall we say if it proves that all the dreadful symptoms of hydrophobia may be generated spontaneously in the human system, or at least without the intervention of a rabid animal?

Such is the case which has lately excited much interest among the medical profession in Chicago. The patient is a German named GEORGE REITER, of powerful build, and twenty-eight years of age. He has been for some time employed as engineer in a Chicago packing-house. Last Sunday evening, suddenly, without any premonition, while sitting with his family, he was seized with terrible spasms. "He writhed like a snake; his face became red, purple and black. His eyes protruded from their sockets." These phenomena might have been the attendants of an ordinary epileptic fit. But before long, pronounced indications of hydrophobia declared themselves. All through Sunday night and the following Monday, REITER went from one convulsion into another, requiring the strength of several men to hold him, and begging in his sane moments to be secured lest he should kill himself or those about him. Finally it was decided to take him to the hospital, whither he was accordingly conveyed in a carriage, accompanied by his physician and two others. On their way the carriage stopped near the river. Although the water was entirely screened from view by intervening buildings, the patient at once broke out into frenzied cries of: "Don't go near the river. We are near the water. Keep away from it. Don't let me see it." At the same time he went into frightful convulsions, his face grew purple, he foamed at the mouth, and snapped and barked like a dog. In the hospital the accidental sight of a piece of white paper renewed the spasms. The same result followed the mention of "drinking," or "water," and the doctors speedily gave up the case as hopeless.

The curious part of the case is, that in his lucid intervals REITER positively asserted that he had never been bitten. Of course, it is easy to assume that he must have been bitten unconsciously or had forgotten it. Some of his friends, in fact, were sure that he had been bitten many years ago. But the bite of a mad dog is not easily forgotten. Indeed, the morbid dwelling of the imagination on it is held to be one of the prime agencies in developing hydrophobia. Nor is it likely that the fatal wound could have been received unconsciously. It would be well to have this case carefully examined. The ordinary terrors of hydrophobia are sufficient, without adding to them the possibility of catching the infection in some way hitherto unsuspected.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. HENRY BERGH is of opinion that the Police force of the City is completely demoralized, and that the community cannot be too soon rid of the present Board of Commissioners. With the latter part of this opinion, at least, the majority of the public will entirely concur. There can be no question that our Police force is urgently in need of radical reform, and it is equally certain that the members of the existing Board are not the men to effect any salutary changes. The public will watch narrowly any attempt on the part of local political factions to make corrupt bargains at Albany for the benefit of HANK SMITH, "Ancillary" BARR, and the rest. The Committee of Seventy's charter provides for a clean sweep of the present heads of departments, leaving it to the people and their nominees to reinstate such as are deserving of confidence. Any movements for the purpose of getting rid of this principle, can only be in the interests of corruption and misgovernment.

Judge NEILSON, of the Brooklyn City Court, has just rendered a decision of some interest to the thousands of readers of the TIMES who have contributed to the Children's Aid Society. The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society has an arrangement with the New-York Society for finding homes in the West for its children. Under this arrangement, it recently sent a boy, giving his name as WM. SMITH, to Missouri, where he went to work. Afterward the father of the boy, whose name was [illegible], informed the Agent of the Society of his claim upon the boy, and the Agent immediately sent for him, and sent the money for his return, but he was not to be found. The father then sued the Agent for "enticing" the boy away. The Court held that the advantages offered to homeless children by the Society was in no legal sense an enticement, and dismissed the suit without costs. The judgement will be a relief to the Societies in New-York and Brooklyn, which have been much annoyed by claims of this sort.

The Captain-General of Cuba has sent to the Home Government the "reassuring" statement that the insurrection will be ended by March or April. He only wants two thousand fresh troops from Spain to bring the war to "a triumphant conclusion." This is about the twentieth time that the world has been assured that the Cuban rebellion was all but stamped out. Naturally enough, people have come to place greater faith in the vitality of the Cuban cause than in the ability of Spain to restore tranquillity to the island. VALMASEDA's limited demand for reinforcements of regular troops is rather more likely to be the result of deference to the wishes of the volunteers than of any well-founded belief in his ability to accomplish what he and his predecessors have so frequently promised to do, and so uniformly failed to effect.

The Winter in Greece has been extraordinarily severe; communication in that country between bandits and bad roads, is difficult enough at any time, but latterly has been impossible, and Deputies have been unable to attend the sittings of the Chamber. The legislative efforts of the Athenian Parliament seem to have so little effect in augmenting the prosperity of the country, that, perhaps, the snow is doing rather a service than the contrary in shortening discussion.

Switzerland is to-day the scene of unprecedented commercial activity. Thanks to the Mont Cenis tunnel, her western railways are doing an extraordinary amount of business. Hitherto the rolling-stock has been chiefly imported from France and Germany, but the carriage-makers there having more on their hands than they can manage, two factories have recently been established within the limits of the venerable little Republic to supply the demand. Another new branch of manufacture is that of paper from wood, which is being actively prosecuted in Sweden also. On Dec. 1, 1871, there were 150,000 foreigners in Switzerland, of whom 60,000 were French. The number of strangers is far greater in the tourist season.

WILLIAM S. REE, who was mentioned in our article on the Gray forgeries, desires it to be stated that he knows none of the persons spoken of as his associates.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPENING OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

A good if not crowded house greeted the return of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe, last night, to the Metropolis. The frightful condition of the streets doubtless kept many away, as bad walking hurts English more than Italian opera, but the auditorium of the Academy gave abundant evidence, notwithstanding, of public interest in this troupe and of favorable recollection of its former successes. Perhaps some feeling of disappointment has been created by Mr. SANTLEY's not appearing at once with the beginning of the season, but this error, if it be one, was no fault of the management, since Mr. SANTLEY, not expecting to sing in opera in this country, was forced to send to England for his wardrobe, after making his engagement with Mr. ROSA, and the necessary costumes could not be looked for in time for him to sing before next week.

An English version of VERDI's "Ballo" was given on this occasion for the first time in New-York. The Italian libretto is ridiculous enough, and the English rendering brings out its beauties in exquisite relief. Of course every one knows the plot is partially that of history and of AUBER's opera, and ends with the assassination of GUSTAVUS III. Political exigencies made it needful when the "Ballo" was first sung to avoid thus making away with a European Monarch, and hence *Gustavus* became the "Governor of Boston," and the scene was shifted across the Atlantic. The work was bunglingly done at best, and the action might as well have been laid at Peoria or Sacramento City as at Boston. *Sam* and *Tom* are in fact much more like returned miners who have come to town after unsuccessfully prospecting a gold field than weird conspirators of the time of MILES STANDISH and King PHILIP, and the people with whom they mingle are as much like Fiji Islanders as New-England Puritans. Still, the music is nearly as melodious in the English dress as the Italian, and, as the audience of last night seemed resolved to be pleased, the first New-York hearing of the "Ballo," as adapted to the vernacular of its scene, was fairly successful.

The opening of the opera was certainly tame and uninteresting. Up to the popular numbers that wind up the second act, the general effect was unfavorable. The spirited concerted music and taking airs here written were well interpreted by Mrs. VAN ZANDT, who made an agreeable and effective *Oscar*, by Mr. CASTLE and their various subordinates; and after this the opera passed off to general acceptance. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA was heartily received, and, as she warmed to her work, displayed her customary power over her audience. Mme. ROSA sang charmingly, especially toward the latter part of the evening, and, although she lacks imagination, (or the ability to suggest it,) for the erring *Adelia*, her fine voice and superlative execution made up, as usual, for other deficiencies. Mr. AYNSLEY COOKE is totally inadequate for *Renato*, and we were sorry to see a painstaking artist placed in so false a position. *Renato* has been so capitally sung here by BELLINI, FERRI and others that the comparison suggested was quite unfortunate. Mrs. SEGUIN was quite successful with the ungrateful *Ulrica*, a part which, however needful to the action, is, like *Azucena*, an almost unmitigated bore, and needs superlative singing and acting to carry it off. The chorus last night was generally good, and the orchestra, although apparently light in number, was well up to its task, under the competent rule of Mr. ROSA. For to-night an anglicised version of ROSSINI's "Gazza Ladra" is announced, MOZART's "Marriage of Figaro" is up for to-morrow, and WALLACE's "Maritana" for Friday. On Saturday there will be a morning performance of the "Bohemian Girl," and on Monday following it is understood that Mr. SANTLEY will appear in "Zampa."

CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

The concert for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, attracted to Steinway Hall, last evening, one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. The entertainment proved worthy of the assemblage. The mention of the names of the principal artists offer sufficient testimony to this effect. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and Miss STERLING sang, and Miss MEHLIG played. The performances of these ladies were familiar, it is true, but familiarity with equally successful efforts does not breed contempt. Miss KELLOGG sang the polacca from "Mignon," "Aye," by ALFRED PEASE, and CLAY's very pretty ballad, in GOUNOD's happiest style, commencing with the words, "She wandered down the mountain side." Miss MEHLIG recited TAUSIG's arrangement of WEBER's "Invitation to the Waltz," WAGNER's "Traumerswirren," and two of LISZT's lesser transcriptions. Miss STERLING contributed to the affair in an air from ROSSINI's "Italiana in Algeri," and SULLIVAN's "Will he Come." Messrs. REMMERTZ, BERGNER and LEGGAT also participated in the concert, which was satisfying in all respects.

HERR BONAWITZ'S CONCERT.

Herr BONAWITZ, a pianist who has not yet been heard in New-York, will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening.

The Assault on Mr. Saur.

Commissioners MANIERRE and BARR presided at the Police trials yesterday morning, and heard evidence in thirty-five complaints against delinquent Policemen. The most important one was that against Patrolmen DAVID BELL and THOMAS BRESLIN of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who were complained of for neglecting to arrest two men who had committed an aggravating assault upon Mr. G. C. SAUR, of No. [illegible] Broadway, on the morning of the 28th ult., in Nineteenth-street. Mr. SAUR testified to the assault, particulars of which have been published. He could not positively state that the policeman witnessed it, but he had been so informed. Sergt. HUTCHINSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, said that he had seen two of Mr. BERGH's detectives who had witnessed the assault, but they did not appear. The detectives said they saw BRESLIN attempt to arrest one of the assailants, but did not succeed. Mr. BERGH said, "It's no use to complain of a Police officer. The Department is completely demoralized, and all citizens should assist in getting rid of it." The case was referred to the Board.

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

Mayor Hall and Nathaniel Sands Both Indicted.

Summary Arrest of "Harry" Genet and "Tom" Fields.

Ingersoll Felicitous to Surrender, but Afterward Prefers to Remain in Jersey.

Genet Charged with Forgery and Fields with Bribery.

Probabilities of Further Arrests to be Made Soon.

HALL AND SANDS.

Both Indicted by the Grand Jury Yesterday—A Good Day's Work.

At last Mayor HALL has met his deserts at the hands of Judge BARNARD'S Grand Jury, having been indicted by that body yesterday afternoon. The jury increased the debt of gratitude they have imposed upon the public by adding the name of NATHANIEL SANDS to the felons of the Ring. The impression had generally gained ground that HALL would be allowed to slip through the hands of the Grand Jury, but despite the many powerful influences brought to bear upon his case, the jurors stood firm, and have formally presented his name for trial. The indictment of SANDS will also be received with satisfaction by the tax-payers, and they may now await confidently the end of the sneaking rascal. With these two names added to the long list of indicted offenders, it may be considered complete.

THE LATEST INDICTMENTS.

Genet and Fields Out on Bail—A Warrant for Ingersoll—Hiding in New-Jersey—Mayor Harold Brennan Politely Arrested an Old Friend.

On Saturday it was known that indictments had been presented by the Grand Jury, and that men who had hitherto escaped were included in the list of those to be called to account for their seeming or real complicity in the municipal frauds. Who were to be arrested, and what were the specific charges? were the questions eagerly asked and never answered, and to many men, either directly or indirectly interested in the gigantic thefts of the last four years, the day was a day of suspense. That twenty-three indictments had been found was a certainty, and the only doubt indulged was as to whom they affected.

Among the few who knew from the list published in Sunday's TIMES that they were among the ones indicted by the Grand Jury, were GENET, FIELDS and INGERSOLL. TWEED, as is now known, expected it. GENET and FIELDS both knew that the Grand Jury had been engaged in investigating their part in the fraudulent transactions of which the people complained, and both therefore prepared for the arrests which they knew must necessarily follow those inquiries. TWEED was prepared, as he has been for a month past, for the audacious of his latest arrest taught the innocuousness of restrained liberty. In conversation Mr. TWEED acknowledged this three weeks ago, and boasted that whenever his arrest was again effected, it would not find him unprepared in the matter of bail. He said then, "I had enough of that business, and the next time I'm pulled up in that short style I shall have my men ready and settle the business without bother." Yesterday, therefore, he had his counsel about him, and friends in his auxiliary ready to procure his release immediately after arrest. It was fully expected that he would find urgent use for his friends, but the warrant for his arrest was not given to the Sheriff.

Early in the morning Sheriff BRENNAN took precautions to secure such of the Ring conspirators as he had warrants for, and this having been done, he, as a matter of courtesy, sent messengers to GENET, FIELDS and INGERSOLL to inform them of his intention to arrest them. It had been a perplexed question what course should be done to create an excitement, and this course was therefore taken. All three of the men named sent messengers to the Sheriff's office, announcing their coming, and at 1 o'clock "HARRY" GENET, with his counsel, Messrs. WATERBURY and [illegible], Deputy CHAMBERLAIN of the Long Island Railroad, walked into the Sheriff's office. Sheriff BRENNAN and GENET have long been on terms of easy intimacy, and exchanged pleasant greetings. This done, GENET seemed to realize that the position was becoming irksome and painful, and stood looking sheepish and irresolute. Sheriff BRENNAN seemed wavering between a long face and a laugh, and after a couple had cleared the way for the conventional official announcement, he assumed an air of official severity and announced, "Mr. GENET, I arrest you." GENET was evidently relieved, and demanded to be taken into the Supreme Court at once. Sheriff BRENNAN acceded, and together the quartet went before Judge BARNARD. During the time that he was in the hands of the Sheriff GENET did not refer in any way to the charges made against him.

A summary of them is given. The first indictment is for conspiracy to defraud the City by corrupt and criminal transactions in his official capacity as counsel for the Commissioners of the Harlem Central Court-house. The second indictment, charging him with forgery in the third degree, is the more serious. This charge is that on the 14th of July, 1871, GENET received from Controller CONNOLLY a warrant for $4,862, payable to JOHN MCGRAINE DAVIDSON, presented it at the Chamberlain's office, forged DAVIDSON'S indorsement, and received the money. BARNARD'S action in GENET'S case is given elsewhere, in the report of the Court proceedings.

FIELDS was evidently as much anxious to avoid observation in his arrest as he had been to conceal it in his prosecution. When he arrived at the Sheriff's office, that Mr. BRENNAN was in the Supreme Court Chambers with GENET, he went there and was arrested. He was also twice indicted, each time for bribery in obtaining as a legislator, for a money consideration, the passage of laws authorizing the payment of Metropolitan Fire Department claims of small amounts. FIELDS was accompanied by his counsel, Wm. BEACH, Jr., and WILLIAM FLOYD-ELLIS, of the Macomb's Dam House, who became his bondsman.

In the action of GENET and FIELDS in surrendering themselves, the Sheriff found some consolation, and they predicted for their masters a happy deliverance from their troubles as an almost necessary consequence of their courage in showing a readiness to face the accusations, for the actuals who have followed and led upon the rich men of the Ring. Some assume that there is something which looks like bravery, whether it be the result of conscious innocence or unusual hardihood. Not so, however, did they speak of INGERSOLL. They regarded him as thoroughly sly, but as brave and cowardly.

INGERSOLL was expected to the Sheriff that he would surrender himself early in the day, but when the Courts closed INGERSOLL had not appeared. His messenger had come from Jersey City, and thither they went when they left the Sheriff's office. INGERSOLL'S valor was made up principally of Polly's courage, and he viewed the situation at a safe distance. He knew that as far as the criminal indictment was concerned he had nothing to fear. The few thousand dollars which would be demanded as bail a dozen friends would furnish; but what he did fear was that, being once in custody, the civil suit would be brought. Years might elapse and $1,000,000 bail be demanded. It was New-Jersey or Ludlow-street Jail, and INGERSOLL remained in Jersey.

Should he still remain there, and it is extremely probable that he is now on his way to Canada, he will be in imminent danger of speedy arrest. In the civil suit the authorities could, upon bond, bring him in another State. In the criminal proceedings he may be arrested as a fugitive from justice and brought hither on a requisition made by Gov. HOFFMAN. In fact, it is said that Gov. HOFFMAN yesterday held a long interview with Attorney-General HARLOW and District-Attorney G. CARVER, and preparations were then made for the issuing of requisitions for INGERSOLL and other fugitives of the Tammany Ring.

That Genet arrest will be made today there is no doubt, but everything is done to preserve secrecy in the matter, or, to use an official's words, "it is the settled policy to allay excitement, and we therefore make our arrests as quietly as possible."

Today it is known that Lewis ADAMS will be arrested at the suit of Henry GENET. Mr. ADAMS is a prominent man in the religious movement, and formed Grantor of Trust in the Harlem Court-house affair, and Genet's friend. It is said that should the suit be laid over until Mr. GENET'S return with the Court of Oyer and Terminer is finished, the opinion prevails that he will not press the case.

In Court Before Judge Barnard—Henry Genet and Tom Fields Bailed Out and Their Indictments.

Judge BARNARD left the Bench twice yesterday, in Supreme Court Chambers, where he is presiding for the term, in order to go into adjoining rooms to accept bail in the cases of HENRY W. GENET and THOMAS C. FIELDS, an account of whose arrest will be found elsewhere.

GENET BAILED.

The first occasion was upon the appearance of "HARRY" GENET, who was brought into the room of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where Judge BARNARD immediately assumed the bench. The case came up as a writ of habeas corpus, on an order removing it from the County of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and an application to be admitted to bail.

District-Attorney GARVIN, who appeared in consultation with Mr. William H. PECKHAM on behalf of the people, opposed the motion on the ground that a habeas corpus cannot issue out of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, could he make returnable only before that Court; that the allegations should properly have been made before the Court in which the indictment was found; and that, in any event, this was not a case in which bail should be accepted.

Judge BARNARD promptly overruled the objections without hearing the argument, and ordered that the prisoner be admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 on each indictment. The prisoner and his bondsmen, Ex-Alderman CHARLOCK, then executed a single bond for $10,000, which was approved by Judge BARNARD, and after consulting adroitly with his friends present for a few minutes, GENET departed in company with his bondsmen.

TOM FIELDS' CASE.

Some two hours later, or about 3 o'clock P. M., Judge BARNARD again left the bench of the Supreme Court, Chambers, and went, this time, into the room usually occupied by the General Term. Here "Tom" FIELDS, the Sheriff, and the prisoner's friends had assembled. For some unexplained reason, in this instance, as in that of GENET, access seemed to be somewhat difficult to all save the parties immediately interested. The people were not represented in the case of FIELDS, and to inquiry made on that subject, Judge BARNARD replied that notice was not necessary in the case of an order removing the indictment from the Court of General Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, and consolidated by fixing the bonds at $2,500 on each indictment. The bond was quickly executed by FIELDS, with Richard H. FLORENCE, comedian, and MICHAEL QUINN, his auxiliary, and being accepted, the prisoner was released.

The ground on which FIELDS moved to transfer his case to the Oyer and Terminer, is that the case is of such importance as to require a Supreme Court Judge to preside.

The following is the text of his application:

APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THOMAS C. FIELDS.

To the Justice of the Supreme Court and one of the Judges of Supreme Court Commissioners of the State of New-York:

The application of THOMAS C. FIELDS respectfully shows that he has been indicted in the City of New-York; that on the 1st day of February, 1872, in the Court of General Sessions of the City and County, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury thereof against your petitioner for a felony; that your petitioner is informed, upon said Court of General Sessions, that your petitioner is a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York; and that the indictment was found and related to the action of your petitioner as such member; that the facts and the questions to be raised by the trial of your petitioner therewith, not only appertain to your position, and to the duties of your office, but are peculiarly relative to such offices, will bear upon those who are now and may hereafter occupy the representative position aforesaid.

Your petitioner, therefore, in view of the importance of the questions involved, and for the purpose of having the decisions upon said trial rendered by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, pray that an order of the Court be made, aforesaid, now pending in said Court of General Sessions, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York. And your petitioner will ever pray.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: THOMAS C. FIELDS, of said City and County, being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner in the foregoing petition, and that the facts therein set forth are true.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

Sworn to before me, Feb. 5, 1872.

EDWARD BIBBEL, Notary Public.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Proceedings of the Congressional Investigating Committee Yesterday—The Testimony of R. C. Jones and John M. Pratt.

The Committee of the Senate on Retrenchment met again, yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Senator BUCKINGHAM in the chair. On the motion of Senator PRATT, it was resolved to adjourn to Washington on next Saturday, and resume the session of the Committee there.

The evidence of Mr. R. C. JONES, Special Agent of the Treasury, was resumed. He stated the mode of procedure in the investigation of alleged frauds, and the subsequent proceedings taken by the District-Attorney. Never heard of any complaints charging theft officers who made the seizure with improper conduct. In all the cases—thirty-four in all—in which witnesses caused a seizure to be effected, evidence of fraud was discovered; and in all cases, except two, suits were instituted against the importers. The amount of judgments obtained in consequence of these seizures was $[illegible], and which has received $[illegible], which he divided with others, leaving his own share about $[illegible]. Witness held the position of Special Agent since June 4, 1869. In many cases where investigating one fraud, witness succeeded in unearthing various other frauds.

The witness detailed the process employed in investigating a case of fraud practiced by a certain Mr. WHEELER. An attempt had been made in this case to mutilate some books, but the fraud was discovered and a decision was rendered for the Government in the sum of $130,[illegible]. During the investigation it was ascertained that the liquidating clerk was in collusion with the importer, and he was immediately dismissed from the service of the Custom-house. In another case, the examiner, a Mr. SINCLAIR, in the Appraiser's office, was in collusion with the importer, during the time Mr. DARLING was Appraiser. Witness continued to say: I always reported any irregularities on the part of the Custom-house officials, and in all cases they

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 5, and the market was generally quiet. In Brooklyn, at the Court-house, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold a lot of land belonging to the Robbins estate, situate on the west side of Tenth-avenue in the city named, 124 feet south of De Kalb-avenue, for $[illegible]—lot in size 20 by 81.6. The purchaser was JAMES C. [illegible]. In the matter of private sales none of note were reported yesterday. Today, at the Exchange, at auction, an extensive list of City real estate will be offered by various auctioneers, embracing property respectively located as follows: Seven houses and lots on East Twelfth-street, between First and Second avenues; house and lot on West Fifteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; house and lot on East Twenty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues; house and lot on Chatham-street, known as the Columbian Hotel property; house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; house and lot on East Twenty-first-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue; house and lot on East Forty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; and a leasehold property on East Twenty-sixth-street. In addition to our list of auctions for the week published yesterday, we would note the proposed sale tomorrow, Wednesday, Feb. 7, by B. P. FAIRCHILD, at the Exchange, of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, (20 by 59 by 70,) located on the west side of Park-avenue, 43 feet south of Eighty-sixth-street. The sale is made by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. EDELSTEN, Esq., referee.

RECORDED TRANSFERS AND LEASES.

The following is the list of transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 and over, recently placed on record in the Register's office as taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Feb. 3. A list of recorded leases is also appended:

TRANSFERS.

Bowery, w. s., 41.3 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x160; John J. Pollion, of Brooklyn, et al. to James Murphy, Jan. 31 ... $30,000

[illegible]

Bowery, No. 332, 5 years ... [illegible]

Walker-st., n. e. corner Elm-st., 5 years ... [illegible]

West 15th-st., No. 264, 5 years ... [illegible]

LEASES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 302 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 100 BROADWAY, offers the following very desirable business property: Store No. 32 Beekman-st., between Cliff and Gold. Store No. 90 Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl. Store No. 7 State-st., opposite Battery. Building and lots corner of Thames and Church sts. Tenement property No. 225 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Extra large building No. 40 Bleecker-st., at the head of Mulberry-st. Stores Nos. 426, 431 and 433 5th-av. Vacant lots Nos. 1,282 and 1,284 Broadway, between 30th and 37th sts. Corner of Walker-st. and Courtland-alley. Four lots, with buildings, 124-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

TO LEASE.

Basement corner of Pearl and Reaver sts. Two lots, with buildings, Nos. 322 and 326 West 24th-st. Ten lots, with buildings, corner Cherry and Corlears sts. All the lots of No. 740 Broadway, running through to Lafayette-place, making one of the most desirable and largest business properties on Broadway. Corner 5th-av. and [illegible]-st., under "Bodworth's," 20 lease for four years.

WEST 42D-ST.—THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement brick house, 16 rooms, newly painted and overhauled; little cash wanted ... $[illegible]

[illegible]

LENOX HILL.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 127 East [illegible]-st., within five minutes' walk of the Terrace Central Park; in good order; modern improvements; price [illegible]; terms easy. Apply on the premises, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BARGAINS.—WE HAVE SEVERAL TO offer to buyers; first-class houses in every respect; locations desirable. SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON, No. 1,305 Broadway, corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—A first-class full-sized brown-stone house, four-story, high-stoop, with stable; the new furniture if desired; finest location on Murray Hill near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 177 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brick house and lot, [illegible] with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, on East 54th-st., near [illegible]-av.; 20 by 50 by half block; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—CHOICE PLOTS ON 5th and Madison avs. and intersecting streets adjacent to principal avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on West 46th-st., near 5th-av.; Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. GEDNEY, No. 149 West 46th-st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone house near Lexington-av., south of 34th-st., if sold this week; price, $32,000; $8,000 to $5,000 cash taken. PHALEN'S, No. 539 3D-AV.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT purchaser.—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th-st.; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, medium size, at a bargain; good location; never occupied. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

WARD & OGDEN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Are now offering for sale, at reduced valuations, 300 dwelling-houses, centrally situated, from $6,000 to $300,000 each, on accommodating terms. BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Yonkers Depot, on New-York and Hudson Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Yonkers; also, farms in Westchester County in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences. WALKER UNDERHILL, Real Estate Brokers, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, valuable property, on a wide street, that is being rapidly taken up for business purposes. Has a large rental. Terms easy. Apply to CHAS. E. HUNTINGTON, No. 101 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, replete with all modern improvements, finished in hard wood, situated in 74th-st., 50 feet east of Madison-av.; possession immediately; terms to suit. For further particulars apply to HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., NO. 603 5TH-AV.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 100 BROADWAY, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars to him. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

FOR SALE—SITUATED IN 58TH-ST., NEAR Central Park, two first-class houses, brown-stone, four-story; elegantly finished in hard wood. A fine opportunity for cash. Apply to HOFFMAN, COBURN & Co., NO. 603 5TH-AV.

NO. 137 WEST 53D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone front, lot 18.9x100, together with lot in rear on 54th-st. (25x100,) inclosed as yard, for sale, $40,000; to let, $3,000; for permits, &c., apply in writing to WM. R. ROSS, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Murray-st., a five-story store. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWENTY lots, with bulkhead, on Newtown Creek, near Becker-av., Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 53 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracts with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, At New-Rochelle. Apply to F. S. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or JAMES R. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Kuklux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month. Weekly, $1 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the Southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-three acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a desirable house in the City, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, UNION COUNTY, N. J., a magnificent country residence, containing about seven acres of land, well laid out in flower and fruit garden, &c., with a handsome two-and-a-half story frame house, with all necessary outbuildings, &c. For photograph of house and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country seat, with a large water-front. For sale or exchange for other property, or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 50x190 feet, elevated and beautiful; houses 38x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. F. LYON, owner, No. 37 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

$900 FOR TWO GOOD HOUSES, ONE barn and 2½ acres garden land, in Ulsterville, twenty miles from Newburg, N. Y., and two miles from railroad station. For particulars address H. R. HARDENBERGH, No. 128 East 111th-st., Harlem.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Lot 50x160, five minutes' walk from depot; price, $250; $150 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for two years, or will trade for goods. Address H., Box No. 132 Times Office.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 73¾ ACRES, BEtween Madison and Morristown, N. J., one mile from depot; location elevated, commanding fine views; fruit, timber, spring, brook, &c.; price very low. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, farms and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or by year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 90 Broadway, and in Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 230 ACRES of land, with good house and outbuildings, about two and one-half miles east of Tarrytown, Westchester County, New-York. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 53 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE house, with modern improvements. Also, villa sites, in sizes to suit purchasers. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 40 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO (Inside) property for Texas lands. Apply to E. N. LARMON, No. 1,200 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT.

(Handsomely lighted and heated by steam.) Now ready for occupation, in the NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NOS. 407 AND 409 BROADWAY. Plans and particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482, AND No. 40 Crosby-st.—To lease, on a ground rent for twenty years, with renewals, the lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway, extending through to and including No. 40 Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts., or first-class stores will be erected thereon by the owners of the fee, which will be leased to first-class tenants, and arrangements made to adapt the buildings to meet the views of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, CORNER OF University and Clinton places, comprising a large store on the first floor, a well-lighted basement, and the upper stories divided into suites of apartments, well adapted for families or single gentlemen. The premises will be finished in good style early in March, and will be rented entire, or the store may be had separately. Apply at HICKS, BARR & CO., No. 403 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also, the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. & DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separate. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., or DAVID W. MCLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF offices on the fourth floor of No. 80 Broadway; should be seen to be appreciated. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 80 Broadway.

TO LEASE—SEVEN LOTS, WITH BUILDing 40x70, on Front and South sts., about 200 feet above Gouverneur-slip.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished and unfurnished houses to let, in first-class situations for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 64 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

A NEW REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let and for sale, always apply to E. H. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON, NO. 1,305 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH-ST.

Parties having furnished and unfurnished houses to rent would do well to call on us before placing them elsewhere. We have daily applications.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam heater, billiard-room, with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations, fruit, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place. Absence of the family abroad for some length of time is the only cause for offering the place for rent. GEO. A. HOYT, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET BY E. A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST. UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., 4-story, h. s. b. ...	$[illegible] per year.
East [illegible]-st., 4-story, h. s. brick ...	2,000 per year.
West 37th-st., 4-story, h. s. b. s. ...	2,400 per year.
Lexington-av., 3-story, h. s. brick ...	1,400 per year.
Lexington-av., 3-story, h. s. b. s. ...	2,100 per year.

FURNISHED.

East 50th-st., 3-story, h. s. b. s. ...	$3,600 per year.
West 58th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story, h. s. b. s. ...	4,500 per year.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE AND COMMOdious dwelling-house at Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., near the junction of the New-Jersey Midland and Sussex Railroads, with stable, garden and an acre of land, and more if desired; possession the 1st of April. For terms and further particulars, apply to HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., No. 34 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE house, with dining-room extension, and in perfect order, four-story high stoop brown stone; possession about the 15th of April, 1872. To let, furnished, to a private family, location in 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; rent, $350 per month, for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD CONN., TO A PRIvate family only, a furnished house; fine shade, furnace, range, gas and bath-room; the owner's absence abroad is the only reason for letting. For particulars apply to GEO. & SAML. BROWN & CO., No. 34 Pine-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO CHOICE LOTS,

situate on the BOULEVARD, BROADWAY, 10TH AND 12TH AVS., LAWRENCE, MANHATTAN, 126TH, 127TH, 128TH, 129TH, 54TH AND 55TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction ON TUESDAY, FEB. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of Henry F. Spaulding and Jeremiah Devlin, Esqs., executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased:

BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots, east side of Boulevard, between 126th and 128th sts.

BOULEVARD—Sixteen lots, west side of Boulevard, between 126th and 128th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four lots, north side, 100 feet west of Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Sixty-one lots on 127th-st., between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots, south side, between the Boulevard and 12th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, extending through to 128th-st., 300 feet west of Boulevard.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Ten lots, east side, between 126th and 128th sts.

TWELFTH-AVENUE—Sixteen lots on west side of 12th-av., between 127th and 128th sts., extending to bulkhead line.

TENTH-AVENUE—Eleven lots on west side of 10th-av., between 127th and 128th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS—Nine lots and acres on 128th and 129th sts., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Eleven lots, with hotel building thereon, bounded by Broadway, Boulevard, Manhattan and Lawrence sts.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Three lots, south side 55th-st., 475 feet east of 7th-av.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate this present month of February, consequently the sale will be

PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 16TH-ST. AND LAURENS, (OR 5TH-AV. SOUTH,) ALSO LOTS ON 147TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE—The three-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., and known as No. 250 6th-av.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick factory building and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 16th-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear, and known as No. 90.

LAURENS-STREET, (or 5th-av., south)—The lot of land, together with a three-story brick building on the front and rear thereof, situate on the easterly side of Laurens-st., between Spring and Prince sts., and known as No. 110.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four lots, situate on the north side of 147th-st., commencing 200 feet east of 8th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WOOSTER-STREET—The plot of land, together with the four-story brick factory and other buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts., and known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Wooster-st., being 75 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON EAST 22D AND 23D STS. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 22D-ST.—3 lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the north side of East 22d-st., commencing 254.6 feet east of 1st-av.

EAST 23D-ST.—1 lot, situate on the southerly side of East 23d-st., 291 feet east of 1st-av.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE lots on the Grand Boulevard and on 104th-st., near 10th-av. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abner L. Ely, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD—The six lots, situate on the easterly side of Grand Boulevard, commencing on the north-east corner of 90th-st.

104TH-ST.—Ten lots, situate on the north side of 104th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 2d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 35 EAST 33D-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

EAST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET—The four-story English basement brick and brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East 33d-st., near Madison-av., and known as No. 35. House is about 52 feet deep, was put in complete order in May, 1870. Lot 18.9x98.9 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING described real estate at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER AND BROOME STS.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROOME AND WOOSTER STS., known as No. 65 Wooster-st., being 18.4 feet on Wooster by 75 feet on Broome, with the building erected thereon. Lot 18.4x75 feet.

Wooster-st., between Prince and Houston sts., house and lot No. 147 Wooster. Size of lot 25x100. The house is a substantial three-story and basement brick building.

TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, THE VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON EAST SIDE OF 7TH-AV., BETWEEN 2D AND 26TH STS. Size of building about 40x56 feet; size of lot, 48.4x100 feet.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 100 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER foreclosure, WM. EDELSTEN, Esq., Referee. POSITIVELY, On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. PARK-AVENUE. The four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop first-class house and lot west side of Park-av., 43 feet 2 inches south of 86th-st. Dimensions, 20x59x70. For particulars inquire of the auctioneer, No. 6 Beach-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BROOME-ST. PROPERTY, TO CLOSE an estate. D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1872, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 536 Broome-st., near Thompson-st., with right of alley thereto; lot 20x75; house 20x42; gas, water, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 6th February, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, No. 197 Chatham-st. and No. 64 New-Bowery, valuable three-story and basement brick-house, known as the "Columbian Hotel" property. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st., or HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Attorneys, No. 60 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 12TH-ST., by order of the executors of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The seven three-story high stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the north-erly side of East 12th-st., near 2d-av., and known as Nos. 307, 309, 311, 313, 317, 319, 321 East 12th-st. Houses about 50 feet deep.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,

$920,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $20,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT. FIRST-MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of the State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WANTED,

SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND CITY BONDS.

We make of these securities a SPECIALTY, and parties desiring to sell would do well to obtain our quotations before disposing of them.

AMENTS & YOUNG, NO. 9 NEW-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 8th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver. Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1872.

TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of holders of these bonds, to act on the resolution to take proceedings for foreclosing the mortgage, given to secure said bonds, will be held at the office of [illegible] on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. J. C. SANDERS, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 90 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis. Its length is forty-one miles. Its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Saunders, Hardenbergh & King,

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FEB. 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, (Ex-Governor Nebraska,) President State Bank, Nebraska.

JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.

RICHARD W. KING, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE.

GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to Sight Drafts.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 97½ and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 82½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of investors, The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut, free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 2,987.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

AT 70 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SECURED BY LAND GRANTS.

We offer these Bonds at 70 and accrued interest. They are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by this road. All others offered are SECOND to these.

S. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 1 Park-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary. BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January last, the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds are those of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. 23 Exchange-place, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $76,058,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.

THOS. NICKERSON, GEO. C. LORD, G. W. PEABODY, } Trustees.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages ...	$2,178,450 00
Stock investments ...	6,029,050 00
Amount loaned on public stocks ...	696,042 50
Real estate cost, $52,681 35; Market value, $75,000; standing on books at $52,681 35 ...	52,681 35
Cash ...	380,267 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks ...	331,110 39
Total ...	$9,678,607 66

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors ...	$9,163,119 02
Principal ... $8,920,157 80	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1872 ... $242,962 12	
Excess of assets over liabilities ...	515,488 64
Total ...	$9,678,607 66

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1872 ...	21,816
Number of accounts opened during the year 1871 ...	5,936
Number of accounts closed during the year 1871 ...	4,495
Number of accounts opened since organization ...	79,766
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1871 ...	$[illegible]
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period ...	3,354,527 36
Amount withdrawn during the year 1871 ...	2,769,154 07
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1871 ...	601,806 30
Amount of interest credited to depositors during the same period ...	500,612 50
Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest, for the year 1871, and when credited, January, $242,320 16; July, $258,279 50.	
Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during the past year, 6 and 6 per cent.	

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York.

Market value, $5,097,700 ...	$2,178,450 00
Stock investments, viz.:	
United States bonds, par ...	1,514,600 00
New-York State stock, par ...	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par $150,000 ...	25,000 00
City of New-York stock, par ...	2,372,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par ...	250,000 00
City of Utica stock, par ...	[illegible]
City of Albany stock, par ...	424,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par ...	275,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par ...	100,000 00
County of New-York stock, par ...	800,000 00
County of Westchester bonds, par ...	125,000 00
Demand loans on United States Bonds, State stock and City of New-York stock ...	696,042 50
Banking-house, market value, $75,000; cost ...	52,681 35
Cash ...	380,267 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks ...	331,110 39
Total ...	$9,678,607 66

Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1872.

W. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York County.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 4TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872 ...	$1,069,650 66
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872 ...	1,029,572 85
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872 ...	24,212 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872 ...	15,864 41
	$1,069,650 66

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS $10,512,396 10.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of Tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer, St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared from the earnings of 1871 a Dividend of 7 per Cent. on the preferred stock, (less internal revenue tax,) payable Feb. 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed on Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., and be reopened on Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. M. HINLAY, Transfer Agent.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 123 BROADWAY, Jan. 27, 1872.

Cash Capital ...	$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1872 ...	205,000

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1872.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

J. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. E. W. FORD, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

India Camels' Hair SHAWLS,

DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

THREE ADDITIONAL CASES will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 5,

VARYING IN PRICE FROM $500 TO $2,500.

ALSO,

A FULL ASSORTMENT FROM $12 TO $250.

The best bargains ever offered in this market.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

TABLE DAMASKS and NAPKINS (en suite.)

TOWELS and TOWELINGS of all description.

WHITE GOODS in all the POPULAR MAKES.

BLANKETS and FLANNELS of all makes.

WHITE PIQUES, plain and embroidered.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Department

Just received, a fine assortment of FRENCH EMBROIDERED CHEMISES, NIGHT DRESSES, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, &c., FRENCH EMBROIDERED PIQUE DRESSES FOR CHILDREN, LADIES' SATIN AND JEAN IMPORTED CORSETS.

Together with an elegant stock of every description of Under-garments for LADIES AND MISSES. Outfits for infants, ready made and to order.

Embroideries; Trimmings, &c.

A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. (All widths.)

Double Linen Chemise Bands, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Linen Embroidered Chemise Yokes, BELOW IMPORTATION PRICES.

3,000 Needle-Work Night-Dress Sets,

35,000 Muslin Embroidered Bands, AT HALF PRICE.

Also a splendid line of Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Ruffings, Puffings, &c.

Cambric Plaitings, from $1 to $1 50 per Piece of 10 Yards.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq. our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on a line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant [illegible]; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE, GRATZ NATHAN, WILLIAM STUART, Commissioners.

NOTICE.—EDWARD SANDFORD, DEceased.—This deceased was a servant in a gentleman's family in London, and about forty years ago went with the family to Ireland, it is believed Belfast, where he remained some time, and when he returned to London he was accompanied by a female whom he represented as his wife, but none of his family knew her Christian or surname, as they saw very little of her. Shortly after his return from Ireland he went into the service of a family in Wimpole-st., Cavendish-square, London, with whom he remained until about two years previous to his death. The deceased and the above female separated many years ago, and she has not since been heard of. The said deceased, Edward Sandford, died intestate on the 27th May, 1870, leaving as next of kin brothers and sisters, and if the said female was married to and survived him she would be entitled to take letters of administration to his personal estate, and to retain one-half of such estate to her own use.

Applications should be made to us, the undersigned, who will give all information as to the deceased, and if any one can furnish information as to the above female, whether living or dead, and if dead when and where she died and was buried, they will be remunerated for their trouble.

BEVAN & DANIELL, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, No. 41 Chancery-lane, 28TH DECEMBER, 1871. London, England.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES C. KING, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 352 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN ARONSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 8, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East [illegible]-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

[illegible]

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

[illegible]

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA..........Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

PARTHIA..........Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
HECLA..........Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray......Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan......Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price......Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman......Feb. 28, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman..Mar. 6, at
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......Mar. 13, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC..........March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
	ASSYRIA.	Wednesday, Feb. 7
Saturday, Jan. 20	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10
Saturday, Jan. 27	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17
Saturday, Feb. 10	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jeffrey Maury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. White..........Feb. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. Slocum..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. Adams, Feb. 15.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. Van Sice, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)...Fri., Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED by A. R. GOODALE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States. No. 5 West 23d-st., 5th-av. Hotel.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 8 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Whitehurst, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.

E. D. JONES, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; would have no objection to some of the washing and ironing, if required, in a private family; good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young girl, seventeen years of age, lately landed, to do the house-work of a small family, or to do chamber-work and washing or chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is an excellent bread maker; will do coarse washing; will go to country. Apply at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and waitress situation by a very respectable young woman and good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 326 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker. Call at No. 326 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 628 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOroughly experienced housekeeper in a hotel; unexceptionable references from former employers. Address Box No. 48 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly; is a good seamstress; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from former place. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active, Protestant young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

S. & E. T. ODELL supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC. NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats and game; all kinds of jellies, creams and cake; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard; is a good baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AT A. FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 845 6th-av., near 48th and 49th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) will be found a number of excellent servants, viz.: cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as a very superior cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has several years' City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; linens done in superior style; reliable and trustworthy. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 541 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; good City reference. No. 436 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent City references. Call or address No. 348 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has six years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting in every style; best City reference. Apply at No. 471 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in private family as seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamber-work or with fine washing, if required. Call at No. 322 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, a good situation; has excellent testimonials. Can be seen at present employer's, or address French Office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; understands both English and French cooking, boning, larding, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply for two days, after 10 A. M., at her present employer's, No. 200 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c.; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; is a first-class dress-maker, and has no objection to wait on a lady; best of reference. Call at No. 747 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as nurse or nurse and seamstress, or to make herself generally useful; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 226 East [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF RELIable help, City or country, Protestant or Catholic, can be suited, immediately, at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; willing to go to country. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 446 6th-av., corner 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 230 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a small family to do down-stairs work. Call at No. 367 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid. Call at No. 145 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 74 West 45th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chambermaid and laundress; is able to do fine washing, by a respectable woman; Country or City. French fluting, box-pleating and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's clean linen in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 322 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as a working housekeeper, who has lived in a widower's family for the last seven years. Call or address for two days at No. [illegible] East 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 149 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do house-work; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can do dairy-work if required; good reference. Inquire at No. 335 East 31st-st., corner of 1st-av.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACCOMplished, musical and experienced in household matters, desires a situation in a family where her services will be appreciated. Address F. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in private family as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 322 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 11 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH cook; first-class. Can be seen at French Office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; has excellent references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at her home; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress; has the best of City references. Call or address for two days 142 West 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, English and French cooking; eight years' reference. Call at No. 466 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Call at No. 206 East 20th-st., near 2d-av., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A situation as seamstress in a private family, either by the month, week or day; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and operate on the machine. Call at or address No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as first-class seamstress and operator on sewing-machine; is willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen at 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate on four different kinds of machines; best City reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse; an American family preferred. Call for two days at No. 422 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, washing and ironing to do; has the best of City reference. Address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A young Protestant lady desires to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary, to an elderly or invalid lady; is willing and obliging, and a lady by birth and education; unexceptionable references given and required; country preferred. Address M. L. S., Box No. 4,238 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 162 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man on a gentleman's place by a sober, steady man; is a thorough hand with horses, driving, &c.; understands plain gardening, milking and the general work about a gentleman's house; is willing, industrious and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply at or address 45 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. B., No. 411 6th-av., corner 27th-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, green-houses and graperies and all kinds of plants; thorough good fruit-grower; best reference from last employer. Address M. G., care of Bliss' seed-store, No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, with no incumbrances; can give seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 128 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, laying out of a gentleman's place or building of green-houses or graperies. Address D. R., Box No. 259 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, with no family, as a practical gardener, a good florist; understands his business in all branches; can give good references. Address for two days GARDENER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City. Address T. C. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address O. MILLS, No. 207 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG (colored) man, as waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 20, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German man, lately landed, as coachman; he will be found trustworthy, useful and obliging. Address E. B., No. 29 Mott-st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.

Well recommended, can be found constantly on hand at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, a situation as butler or waiter; understands his business perfectly; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 343 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a respectable single man; understands a kitchen garden and is a good groom; good City reference. Call one week on JOHN QUINN, No. 436 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Dutchman, a situation in the cigar business as packer; thirteen years' experience and six years' traveler. Address D. D., 13 Market-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and his wife, either in the City or a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LAW copying to do in the evenings at home; writes a very nice hand. Address T. K., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as janitor or watchman; can give the best of City references. Address for two days, W. P., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; good City references. Call or address B. W., No. 461 6th-av., in drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A respectable man; best references. Call or address Mr. JOHN HARDY, 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, with the best references, as assistant bookkeeper; salary moderate. Call on or address WM. QUEEN, No. 58 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter, speaking French, English and German; excellent references. Call or address 326 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS FARMER IS IN want of a good situation; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion on a farm; understands farming and the care of horses. Address No. 21 North William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, GOING from 36th-st. and 5th-av. to 39th-st. and 3d-av., a Roman gold EAR-RING with three pendants. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the Times Publication Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $12,000 or more, in a glue factory. Principals only will address G. P., Box No. 139 Times Office.

COAL.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNtain Coal.—Stove, $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; nut $6 25, screened and delivered. Orders by post filled promptly. THOS. STOKES, Corner 23d-st. and 10th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE une place pour faire les robes; comprend les modes; préfère dans un hôtel; bonne référence. Appelez pour deux jours [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]—RECEIVED YESterday, gentlemen's first-class carriage horses and eight [illegible]

R. C. TAYLOR, 148 EAST 26TH-ST.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extraordinary well-bred bay horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and fearless. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Built by Binder, of Paris, on double springs; perfectly new; for sale low. Apply at private stable No. [illegible]

DOCTOR WAGONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two second-hand doctor's wagons, in perfect condition. Can be seen at No. 88 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., in the rear.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsomely furnished front rooms to let with first-class board on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351 SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with board, private table if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

FURNISHED COMFORTABLY FOR housekeeping, second-floor of house No. 328 West 48th-st., or would divide in rooms to suit; gas and bath; references exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 West 24th-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

TWO PERSONS CAN HAVE A LARGE sunny room, with good board, at $10 per week, or three at $25; small New-England family. Call at No. 44 West 26th-st., Madison-square.

NO. 19 EAST 40TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished suites; private table, if required. Also rooms freshly furnished for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple, with board.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 168 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen only, without board, large handsome front alcove room for two, $12; one for $7. No. 149 West 46th-st.

NO. 166 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—First and second floors, English basement house, handsomely furnished; either floor eminently suited for physician or dentist.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, finely furnished, including piano, on second floor; also room on fourth floor, with board; table boarders wanted.

NO. 15 CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.—$6 per week for board; pleasant rooms and comfortable accommodations, for gentlemen only.

NO. 46 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, west of 6th-av.—Second floor front room, closets, hot and cold water, to let, with board to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 139 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —Gentlemen and ladies can get good board, gas, hot and cold water in the rooms; terms moderate.

NO. 38 EAST 33D-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASant room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 246 WEST 34TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av., a large front room and bedroom to let, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR A gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 18th-st.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place—Large room and bedroom; also hall bedrooms to let, with board; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—A FRONT room on third story to let, with first-class board.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board. No. 106 West 19th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCAtion by a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, two little girls, infant and nurse. Address G. G., Box No. 4,790 Post-office, New-York, stating price, with or without private table.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD in the country with a respectable family where he can have the comforts of a home, and pay $5 per week board, and do some light work in consideration of light board. Address L. H., Box 113 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M., Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Fast train.

3:00 P. M., Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M., Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:00 P. M., Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereto to the subscribers at the office of Moses B. Maclay, counselor at law, No. 3 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 4th day of January, 1872.

JAMES DAVIS, JR., MARY ELIZABETH JACKSON, } Executors, &c.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereto to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 209 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1872. SAMUEL P. JAYNE, Executor.

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HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIFTY well-educated, intelligent lads, twelve to fifteen years of age, to act as cash-boys, who, when competent, will be advanced to more prominent positions. Apply, with references, at Manager's desk, not later than 8½ in the morning, BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH PROTestant woman as child's nurse; willing to go into the country; best references required. Apply at 4 P. M. Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 59 Wall-st., Room No. 22.

WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS in every capacity; no charge until furnished with a place. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITRESS, AND to assist with the chamber-work; best of references required. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 200 Madison-av.

A BOY OF ABOUT SIXTEEN, WANTed for office-work; must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, M., Post-office Box No. 416, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, TO DO GENeral house-work; must be a good washer, ironer and plain cook; references required. Apply at No. 8 Washington-st., Hoboken.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON FLANNELS, shirts, overalls and jumpers on Singer's machines; the highest price paid by the piece, at No. 301 Monroe-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID.—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new—circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—CALL at No. 239 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, between 9 and 1 P. M., to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 6, [illegible] one of Rossini's Chef d'oeuvres, LA GAZZA LADRA. DIE DIEBISCHE ELSTER, Mrs. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs. COOK, [illegible] HALL and RYSE, in the cast.

Conductor..........Mr. C. BEHRENS

WEDNESDAY, 8th subscription night, Mozart's masterwork, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as SUSANNA.

THURSDAY, at the Brooklyn Academy, FIGARO.

FRIDAY, third subscription night, MARITANA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, the grand matinee, BOHEMIAN GIRL, with a star cast, including Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as.......ARLINE. Mrs. SEGUIN as.........THE GYPSY QUEEN

SATURDAY EVENING, second extra night, first performance in New-York of Cherubini's masterwork, THE WATER CARRIER. DER WASSERTRAEGER.

In active preparation, Herold's ZAMPA, for the operatic debut of the famous baritone Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY. Seats at the Academy and at Nos. 701, 781 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, (DIE LUSTIGEN WEIBER.) REAPPEARANCE OF MISS CLARA PEARL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9, DER TANNHAUSER.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

"The true and only Mrs. Jarley." The perfection of fun WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square, and at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Association Building.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6, AT 8 P. M.

JOHANN HEINRICH BONAWITZ'S CONCERT.

Mlle. F. COMENE LAMARA..........Soprano
Miss MARY WANEKE..........Contralto
Mme. L—— K——..........Piano
CARL BONAWITZ..........Violin
BRAND..........Violoncello
J. H. BONAWITZ..........Piano

Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7. THE GOOD IN JAMES FISK, JR. By C. G. ROSENBERG.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents more. Tickets at No. 112 Broadway, the principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C., for sale and to hire. W. SHEA, the Clothier, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., New-York.

LECTURES.

NOVELTY COURSE OF LECTURES.

SCUDDER, TALMAGE, HEPWORTH.

HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER will deliver the first Lecture of the course at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st. Subject—*Wife, Children, Home*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Doors open 7.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL DEliver his favorite lecture on *Wit*, THIS EVENING, in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs. Admission 50 cents.

LECTURE.—REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT. Subject—*The Model Husband*. In the West 25th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at its rooms, in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and closed at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Trustees.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

E. N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., Esq., will read a paper on *Nineveh and the Recent Discoveries there, in Connection with Jewish History*. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid, to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at E. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

JUL. SCHUBERTH & CO., NO. 820 Broadway, N. Y., the greatest Music Publishing and Importing House in the Union, invite the public to their stock of over one million of works; each branch well assorted. All orders will be promptly executed. Catalogues in four books only 50 cents. *Schuberth's Little Music Gazette*, the cheapest in this country, only $1 per annum. The last quarter of 1871 gratis. A very liberal discount will be allowed to dealers and teachers.

$275.—THE "NATIONAL PIANO-FORTE."—A first-class instrument, 7 octave, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275, cash; warranted for six years. Also, other new 7 octave pianos for $250, cash, at the ware-rooms of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. New pianos to let.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 150 and 152 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., next to Clarendon Hotel. For particulars and prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable improved property on 7th-av. and 25th-st. JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee. The four-story and basement brick-house, with store, No. 261 7th-av., corner 25th-st., building covers lot; size, 22.2x80. The lot, with three two-story brick stables thereon, on the south side of 25th-st., 80 feet east of 7th-av.; size lot, 19.2x57.8½. The four-story and basement brick tenement house, (with store,) on front, and the two-story brick house, on rear of lot, known as No. 166 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.; size lot, 20.10x98.9. E. A. WILLIS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Chambers-st. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 67 Cedar-st.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. }

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, from second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st., East River. By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

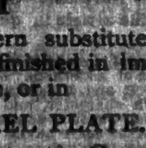
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

6 casks Prunes.
800 packages Malaga Raisins.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,560 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,018 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Daniel Draper*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
1,500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.

HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY, NO. 120 CHURCH-ST., Will hold a special auction sale of one hundred cartons real French Flowers, for Spring trade, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Self Metallic  Righting

Cuspadore.

Is the modern substitute for the Spittoon. It is finished in imitation of fine China Ware, or in

NICKEL PLATE.

It cannot be upset! Cannot break! Cannot wear out! Pullman's Palace Cars have it. New York Clubs have it. It is *the* thing for Libraries, Club Rooms, First-Class Restaurants, and all places of public resort. It is for price, utility and appearance the most satisfactory novelty in the Hardware Trade. Sold by all House-Furnishing, Crockery and Hardware Stores.

SOLE AGENTS,

E. A. HEATH & CO.,

NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF JOHN GARTH, which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding its great success, to allow of the production of novelties.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama, THE VETERAN, after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for performance, [illegible]

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The management have to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy, PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

LAST WEEK OF MONALDI.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, NEW SOCIETY PLAY ENTITLED MARRIAGE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager

GRAND MEDLEY ENTERTAINMENT. 8 STAR ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING..........AT EIGHT.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—Appointments for this month are as follows: Scranton, 5th; Binghamton, 6th; Elmira, 7th; Wellsboro, 8th; Troy, Penn., 9th; White Plains, N. Y., 12th; Glen's Falls, 13th; Saratoga Springs, 15th; New-York (Christian Association), 16th. Lecture associations and others, address GEO. VANDENHOFF, New-York Hotel.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. E. MELVILLE'S corel and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 668 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK City and County of New-York.—MARCUS PLANER, plaintiff, against THERESIA HANSER, wife of Adam Hanser, and said Adam Hanser, Alois Secher, curator and guardian of Maria Secher, and said Maria Secher, George M. Miltenberger and Henry Wilke, executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Josephine Planer, deceased, Franz Jochum, administrator, and Charles Fehrer, administrator, with the will annexed, of Louis Planer, deceased, Joseph Jochum, Gabrielle Freimann, wife of Charles Freimann, and said Charles Freimann, Anna Jochum, Charles Phal, Emilie Phal, Pauline Huse, wife of John Huse, Jr., and said John Huse, Jr., Gabriel Thoman and —— Thoman, his wife, Katharina Fehrer, wife of Charles Fehrer, and said Charles Fehrer, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming any interest in the premises sought to be partitioned in this action, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 220 and 222 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1871.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1872.

RUNKLE & ENGLEHART, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS. —THOMAS CRANE, plaintiff, against MARY E. SHELDON and CEVEDRA B. SHELDON, her husband, MARIA JANE SEIBERT, MARY ANN LOWDEN and JUAN O'ROURKE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—To the defendants, Mary E. Sheldon and Cevedra B. Sheldon. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Park-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 24, 1872. ALBERT CRANE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Kings at the Court-house in said City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of January, 1872.—Dated Jan. 27, 1872. ALBERT CRANE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f6-law6wTu*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, HUNTER against HAWKSWORTH, 1871, H., No. 247, the creditors of JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, late of Sheffield, in the County of York, merchant, who died in or about the 24th day of October, 1869, are, on or before the 16th day of March, 1872, to send, by post, prepaid, to Mr. Greaves Walker, of No. 2 Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, the solicitor of Thomas Burton Hawksworth, the executor of the estate and effects of the said John Wilson Hawksworth, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at his Chambers, situate No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1872.

H. PRITCHARD, Chief Clerk.

SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 3 Great James-st., W. C., Agents for Herbert Bramley, Sheffield, England, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL S. SECORD, SAUL S. HENKLE and GIDEON L. WALKER, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Samuel S. Secord and Saul S. Henkle, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New County Court-house, in the City aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 18th day of June, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871. A. B. CHALMERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above complaint was duly filed in said office this 8th day of January, 1872. A. B. CHALMERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja9-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ERSKINE S. BATES, plaintiff, against BERNARD LAVERY, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Park-row, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, ($75,) with interest from the 1st day of June, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 27, 1872.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City.—Dated Jan. 29, 1872.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja30-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HORACE H. DAY, plaintiff, against AUSTIN G. DAY, defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 178 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for $2,500, with interest thereon from March 1, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated Dec. 8, 1871.

SEWELL & PIERCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 29, 1872. Dated Jan. 29, 1872.

SEWELL & PIERCE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja30-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ADALINE H. DOUGLAS, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. DOUGLAS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1871.

BARRETT & REDFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 5th day of February, 1872. Yours, &c., BARRETT & REDFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f6-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—GEORGIE SHEPPARD, plaintiff, against JOHN W. SHEPPARD, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1872.

NATHANIEL NILES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ANOTHER ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING ARENIC ACTS, EVERY AFTERNOON at 2, EVERY EVENING at 8, BY THE WONDERFUL EURO-PEAN EQUESTRIAN COMPANY. Mlle. ROSINA, LUCILLE WATSON and THERESA ARMOUR, in their graceful acts illustrating the high school of equestrianism. The GREAT SEBASTIAN in his [illegible] acknowledged the most wonderful ever performed in the arena. JOHN HENRY COOKE in the "Leap of the Two Bridges," an act by which he succeeded in filling the Grand Cirque Napoleon, Paris, 150 consecutive nights! Marvelous feats of skill by the entire company. Programme changed every day. [illegible]

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE. TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MATINEE OF DIVORCE, SATURDAY AT 1½.

On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, the Fifth-avenue Theatre Company will give a Matinee of DIVORCE in Philadelphia, at the Walnut-street Theatre, and will return immediately to New-York and give the regular performance of DIVORCE ON THE SAME EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

183D TO 194TH TIME OF G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.

[illegible]

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

SEVENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........BRUTUS.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT..........CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Extra Attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful comedy entitled HIS LAST VICTORY, and the new burlesque of DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT, and Company in both pieces.

THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. } LAST WEEK of the Protean Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON. In J. J. McClosky's masterpiece, entitled ON HAND.

New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, Marian Mordaunt in "Durlie."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½; EVERY EVENING AT 8.

VARIETY! NOVELTY!! PERFECTION!!! Second week and enormous success of the sportive equestrian pantomime of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS. Prolific in HILARIOUS and MERRY SCENES. THE MOST VERSATILE TROUPE OF FAME-CROWNED CIRCUS PERFORMERS EVER UNITED IN ONE COMPANY IN A MAGNIFICENT DIVERTISSEMENT. Grand in design and superb in execution.

ARION SOCIETY.—GRAND BAL Masque, Academy of Music, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1872. Tickets admitting one gentleman and one lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3 each; applications will be received by F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st., F. T. Frey, No. 18 Bowery, E. Kreilsheimer, No. 62 Pine-st., G. W. Standart, No. 139 Broadway, J. Sattig, No. 332 Broadway, Hanft Bros., No. 666 Broadway, Pond & Co., No. 8 Union-square, F. Spangenberg, No. [illegible] Broadway, and at Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place; boxes can be secured at E. Kreilsheimer's, No. 62 Pine-st., and Hanft Bros., No. 666 Broadway.

CLOTHING, JEWELRY, &C.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 62 4TH-AV., ABOVE 10th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $30 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS. HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 515 6th-av., near 46th-st. Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay, for Pants from $2 to $5; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. PLATTO.

AMERICAN OFFICE—"72"—$75,000.—Highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 762 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

NO. 913 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST-ST., upstairs, money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver, laces, shawls, silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH). DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Reorganized 1871. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nicolas, Almenara of Paris. NO. 36 EAST 36TH-ST. French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 1.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 12, No. 430 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 108 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 5.

WAINWRIGHT HALL, FOR BOYS, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Spring term will commence Feb. 15. Address Rev. A. TEN BROECK, D. D., Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 12. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 25th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTOR WANTED—TO GIVE A lad private lessons in geography, history, composition, &c., two hours each evening four evenings per week. Address, with particulars and references, stating expectations as to pay, L. R., Box No. 1,188 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

At Rooms No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of APGAR & CONNOR, as stock brokers, at No. 10 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

LOUIS J. APGAR, late of Apgar & Co. EZRA W. CONNOR, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF SHACKELFORD & GUNTHER is this day dissolved. All outstanding claims on the firm will be liquidated in Paris by C. B. GUNTHER, No. 15 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and all settlements must likewise be addressed to him.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT HENRY L. WILSON withdraws from our firm on the 1st February, 1872. F. TALBOT & CO.

Feb. 6, 1872.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Prospects of the Adoption of the Seventy's Charter.

A Host of Charters Hovering Over the Legislature—The Taint of Erie Corruption—Remonstrances Against the Repeal of the Classification Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Both Houses reassemble this evening, and it is expected that by to-morrow morning the Charter of the Committee of Seventy will be printed and placed on the files of members. It ought to be reached in Committee of the Whole by Wednesday or Thursday, and final action should be taken on it in the lower House before the end of the week. I understand that a motion will be made to recommit it to the Standing Committee in order to allow its opponents outside of the Legislature an opportunity to be heard on it. Gen. COCHRANE is expected here to give members the benefit of his criticisms upon the charter, and he wishes to be heard before the Committee. The Greeley branch of the Republican Party are said to be coming here on Wednesday or Thursday next with their plan for a charter, which, so far as I can learn, proposes to retain the present Board of Aldermen, the Commissioner of Public Works, and perhaps the Police Commission in power. It also proposes to hold the first election under the charter in the Fall instead of the Spring, provided Mayor HALL can be induced to resign and allow Gen. COCHRANE to be Acting Mayor in the mean time. The regular Republicans in New-York are understood to have abandoned the idea of presenting a charter, and will recommend the passage of the Committee of Seventy's. In that case there can be little doubt of its success, as several of the leading members, heretofore claimed with the Greeley faction, are already substantially committed in its favor.

THE ERIE SWINDLE.

There is to be a delay of another week in reporting Senator O'BRIEN's bill for the repeal of the Erie Classification act. JAY GOULD and his confederates ask for a hearing before the Committee, and Tuesday of next week has been designated for the purpose. What new plea they have to advance in favor of their iniquity that has not been time and again urged before the last two Legislatures it is difficult to imagine. They will, doubtless, lay great stress on the remonstrances against any legislative interference with their management of the road that have been pouring in here for the last four weeks, but their main reliance will be, as it has been in the past, on wholesale bribery. It is no doubt true that they have corrupted the people living on the line of the road to such an extent that nearly all of them are ready to sign petitions for keeping them in power. Nearly every member representing a constituency on the line of the road is either an apologist for, or an open advocate of the present management, and declares that to vote for the repeal of the Classification act would be to disobey the wishes of nine-tenths of his constituents. But these constituents number only a small fraction of the people of the State; and on a question of simple justice and common honesty, as against fraud and highway robbery, I am satisfied that the Legislature, as now constituted, can be relied on to withstand both the sophistry and the bribery fund of JAY GOULD and his gang. If it fails to repeal an act that legalizes what has been fitly termed the "great scandal of the age" it will put itself on record as not only the most inconsistent, but the most corrupt legislative body that ever represented the Republican Party in the State. S.

Tweed's Fresh Water Lake Scheme to be Blotted Out—The Transcript Doomed—Dangerous Illness of Mr. Ely, of Broome—The Doctors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A bill was introduced into the Senate this evening for the repeal of TWEED's Water bill of last year. It is a duplicate of the one introduced in the Assembly last week. The bill of Col. HAWKINS, repealing the act of last year for the benefit of TWEED's Printing Company and the Transcript was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. New-York lawyers say that if the bill passes in its present shape it will necessitate the re-advertising of a large number of legal notices, and thereby cause delay in numerous suits and great hardship to innocent clients. A motion will probably be made to recommit the bill for the insertion of a remedial clause to obviate the difficulty. A memorial was received from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the injury being done to the harbor by dumping into the North and East Rivers large quantities of ashes and other refuse material, and asking for Legislation to remedy the evil. Mr. ALVORD presented resolutions which were adopted, complimentary to Mr. ELY, member from Broome County, who now lies dangerously ill, and tendering the sympathies of his fellow-members. A hearing on the bill to repeal the Erie Classification Act, will be had before the Assembly Railroad Committee to-morrow, after which Mr. SOUTHMAYDE, of New-York, will appear to advocate the bill. A large number of physicians arrived in town this morning to attend the Convention of the Medical Society, which meets here to-morrow. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 5.

In the Senate, today, a bill authorizing the Seventh Regiment of New-York Militia to erect an armory on Reservoir-square, was reported favorably; also a bill to abolish the office of Auditor of the City of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following are among the bills introduced: To repeal the acts authorizing the taking of lakes in Putnam and Westchester Counties for the purpose of supplying water to New-York. To incorporate the National American University of Music and other Liberal Arts in the City of New-York.

ALBANY A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. ADAMS offered a concurrent resolution, which was passed, instructing our representatives in Congress to have Albany made a port of entry.

THIRD READINGS.

The Committee of the Whole ordered to a third reading a bill to authorize the town of East Chester to extend its bonds; also the trustees of the village of Morrisania to lay out One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, from St. Ann's-avenue to Third-avenue; an act to authorize corporations of this State to hold real estate in other States; a bill to legalize the action of the City of Brooklyn in borrowing money for the Chicago sufferers. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly this evening a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce was read, urging the passage of a bill to protect the harbor of New-York from refuse matter being thrown therein. A number of petitions for reduced rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn were presented, and also against interference with the Erie Railway Company.

THE NEW-YORK COURT-HOUSES.

The following bill was introduced: Requiring the Controller of the City of New-York to report the estimate for the completion of all the Court-houses constructing in New-York, and giving that officer control of the construction of these buildings hereafter.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. JUDD moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be and are hereby authorized and directed to investigate all the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, including the transportation of emigrants and effects; the amount of moneys received and from what sources; the amounts expended and for what purposes; assets and liabilities, and the management of Ward's Island, to the end that this House may have full data upon which to base further legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. FORT moved a Select Committee to apportion the Congressional Districts according to the census of 1870. Mr. ALVORD moved to put the matter in the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. GRAY rose to debate, when the resolution was laid over.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEFECTIVE ADVICE.

Mr. SMYTH moved that, as the communication from the Governor as to alteration of bills was not fully enough, the Committee on Engrossed Bills investigate the matter and report to the House what legislation is necessary to secure the desired action. Mr. JACOBS said he would vote for the resolution, but not for the reflection cast on the Governor. Mr. SMYTH said there was no reflection cast on the Governor. Giving rise to debate, the resolution was laid over.

BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Mr. [illegible] moved that as the report of the Brooklyn Ferry Company was unsatisfactory, therefore the Committee on Commerce be directed to investigate the affairs of that Company. The motion was agreed to.

STATIONERY.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. [illegible], that the Committee on Printing investigate the purchase of stationery for the Legislature, with a view to learning whether exorbitant prices were charged, and whether percentages have been paid to secure orders. Agreed to.

ERIE CLASSIFICATION.

A motion was made that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of the bill providing for the repeal of the Erie Director's bill, and that the same be referred to a Committee of the Whole. Mr. BEMUS rose to debate the resolution, and it went over under the rule.

PROTECTING THE BALLOT-BOX.

Mr. MOULTON called up his resolution for a select committee to investigate and report what legislation is necessary to more effectually protect the ballot-box. Mr. ALVORD moved to amend the resolution by substituting Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was agreed to, and then the resolution was adopted.

THE TRANSCRIPT SWINDLE.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill to repeal section 1 of act of 1871, to reorganize the local Government of New-York City, which section provided for designating one paper in said City to publish the corporation notices, and the effect of which was to give this printing to the Transcript establishment. Mr. HAWKINS explained the provisions of the bill, showing that this was one of the worst schemes of the Ring. The Controller, when he took the office, found there had been paid to this paper, the Transcript, for eight months' advertising, the sum of $869,889 86, and there was the further sum of $200,000 claimed; and to all the papers allowed to make publications for two years and eight months there had been paid nearly three million dollars, and with what was claimed, over three million dollars. As the law stands this patronage was required to be given to the Transcript. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

SYMPATHY WITH MR. ELY.

Mr. ALVORD, as a question of privilege, said he rose to perform a melancholy duty. One of the members of this House was lying dangerously ill, and his physicians say that, though there is scarce a hope for his recovery, the best medicine which can be administered to him will be the sympathy of the House, and he therefore offered the following:

Whereas, This Assembly has learned with pain that Hon. WM. L. ELY is lying dangerously ill at his home in Binghamton; therefore

Resolved, That Mr. ELY has the profound sympathy of the House, and its most earnest hopes for his speedy recovery, and that his fellow-members, who have known him during his long period of service on this floor, hereby renew the expressions of their high esteem for one whose personal friendship was so dear to them.

Adopted. Adjourned.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Another Postponement Secured—The Plea to the Indictment Not Yet Put In.

It will be remembered that in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday last, Judge INGRAHAM rendered his decision denying the motion to quash the indictment against EDWARD S. STOKES. Counsel for the prisoner interposed seven pleas in abatement, and in order to give District-Attorney GARVIN time to examine them, an adjournment was had until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. At the hour named, Judge INGRAHAM, who held the last term, appeared on the Bench, and without transacting any business, adjourned the term *sine die*. Half an hour after, the prisoner STOKES appeared in Court, and almost immediately his counsel and those for the people arrived, and Judge CARDOZO, taking his seat on the Bench, the February Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was formally opened. There was nothing in the appearance of the prisoner or the audience worthy of special comment. The Grand Jurors were then called, but only fourteen of them being present, they were discharged until Monday. The call of the petit jurors followed, and some forty of them not answering were fined $100 each.

District-Attorney GARVIN then called on the case of STOKES, by stating that he demurred to the first six pleas in abatement, and traversed the seventh, which related to the manner in which the list had been prepared from which the Grand Jurors finding the indictment had been summoned.

Counsel for the prisoner declined to argue the demurrers, assuming that judgment would be against them.

Judge CARDOZO said he did not propose to consider these six first pleas, as some of them had already been decided by Judge INGRAHAM, and others by himself in the Foster case. After some further discussion, it was decided to try the seventh plea on Monday next, and an extra panel of 200 jurors ordered to be summoned for that day.

This closed the proceedings of the Court for the day, all the petit jurors being discharged, and the Court adjourning to Monday next at 10½ A. M. The prisoner was quietly removed in company with Sheriff BRENNAN, the audience being detained in Court until some time after.

Association for Advancement of Science and Art—Election of Officers—Lecture on Interesting Discoveries in the Island of Cyprus.

The annual meeting of this society was held last evening, Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., presided. Rev. B. F. DE COSTA detailed the operations of the society during the past year, and stated that the library and cabinet of minerals are in good condition. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President, Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME; Vice-Presidents, Hon. George Opdyke, Rev. Nathan Brown, Rev. E. P. Rogers, Hon. Russell Sage; General Secretary, Dr. G. K. Colton; Secretaries, Rev. B. F. De Costa, Dr. W. H. Sterling; Treasurer, John Colville; Librarian, Alex. J. Davis; Trustees, Hon. E. H. Williams, Rev. D. M. McGhee, Rev. John Dear, Clinton Roosevelt, John A. Russell.

The President introduced the lecturer of the evening, HIRAM HITCHCOCK, who read a paper on DI CESNOLA's recent wonderful excavations and discoveries in the Island of Cyprus. He first gave a brief sketch of Gen. DI CESNOLA's services in the Union armies during the war, in which he greatly distinguished himself; at the conclusion of which he was appointed United States Consul to Cyprus, and since that time he has been prosecuting a series of excavations in tombs and on the sites of ancient temples in that island, which have resulted in the discovery and preservation of an immense collection of specimens of ancient art, numbering in all 13,000 pieces. They embrace specimens of Assyrian, Phœnician, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Mediæval art; coins, vases of glass, of metal, and of terra cotta; figures in bronze, marble, and clay; numberless specimens of ceramic art; trinkets, personal ornaments, bas-reliefs, and inscriptions in the Assyrian character; and, lastly, the arms and armor of the Crusaders. No museum in existence has statues so ancient as are to be found in this unique collection. Every nation of which we have any record is represented in it, and the growth of art may be traced from the remotest ages by the treasures of antiquity which have been brought to light by Mr. CESNOLA's labors. The lecturer exhibited specimens of the articles found, including a glass drinking-vessel of peculiar shape, of Phœnician manufacture, gold ear-rings of Egyptian origin, cameos, of Greek cutting, and a sword and pipe, probably used by a Knight of St. John. He stated, in conclusion, that it was Mr. DI CESNOLA's earnest desire that the collection might be preserved in this country. The President said they were about to inaugurate a Metropolitan Museum in this City, and this collection should be the foundation of it. This sentiment was heartily applauded, and a vote of thanks to Mr. HITCHCOCK being passed, the meeting adjourned.

The German Republicans.

I have the honor to inform you that last night the German Republicans of this City, having organized themselves by electing their officers for the ensuing year, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the German Republicans of the City and County of New-York pledge their unqualified support to the candidate for the Presidency who will get the nomination by the next Republican National Convention.

Resolved, That they indorse the present Administration, and express confidence in its integrity and ability.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
LEOPOLD WEIL,
Corresponding Secretary German Republican Central Committee.

The Tammany General Committee.

The new General Committee of Tammany Hall held a regular meeting last evening. There were about 300 members present, protected by a large number of policemen. No reporters were admitted.

The meeting was called to order by AUGUSTUS SCHELL. After the transaction of routine business, Judge DOWLING moved that the meeting adjourn until a report of the Committee sent up to the Legislature, for the purpose of looking after the civil service of the City, be heard from. This resolution was unanimously carried.

A Vessel Sunk in the Harbor.

The schooner *Matthew Kinney*, of Norfolk, from Darien, Ga., while sailing up the Bay near the Narrows, yesterday, was struck by the ice and stove in. She was taken in tow by the steamer *Oliver Wolcott*, and towed to the Coast Wrecking Company's dock at Staten Island. The East River was covered with floating ice yesterday, but it did not so seriously interfere with ferry-boat navigation as it had on Sunday.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meetings of the Boards of Audit, Aldermen, Supervisors, &c.

A Busy Day at the City Hall—Proposed Amendment to the Audit Bill—The Aldermen and Supervisors.

Important Meeting of the Board of Audit—The Firemen and Policemen Paid—Counsel's Opinion of the Board's Powers—Another Audit Bill.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon at the Controller's office, all the members being present. Controller GREEN, President of the Board, presented a number of pay-rolls for small-pipe men. They included the salaries for December, amounting to $26,606 75, and for January, (as allowed,) amounting to $27,[illegible]. Controller GREEN desired to know whether these claims would come in within the meaning of the law.

Upon motion, the bills were then audited and allowed. At this juncture, Mr. VAN NORT presented the bill of the Fire Department for September, 1871, and also that of the Police Department, and he said he moved that the claims be paid at once; that every person knew that they (the men) had been long enough without their pay; that they are the great protectors of our City against crime and fire, and he was in favor of paying them at once. [Applause by the large audience outside.]

Mr. GREEN said the Board had to perform its duty, and that was to audit all good, honest claims against the City. He thought some of the claims presented should be laid over for a day or two.

Mr. STEBBINS was willing, so far as he was concerned, to leave everything with the Controller. The claims should be first examined, and, if found correct, should be allowed. He desired to expedite matters, and did not desire to press that which was not right and proper.

Some discussion was then had upon the question of adjourning, when Mr. VAN NORT said he was ready to stay till midnight to transact business. [Applause.]

Mr. STEBBINS believed in no unnecessary adjournment; he was anxious to pass all proper and legitimate claims. The Board then decided to meet at the call of the Chair when they adjourned, and after some desultory conversation the Clerk read the following:

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1872.

To Hon. John K. Porter and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Counsel to the Board of Apportionment and Audit:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Apportionment and Audit desires your opinion in various questions relating to the construction of chapter 9 of the laws of 1872, and, in order that there may be no delay in the execution of its pressing business, will you kindly inform me as to the prerequisites to an audit of any bill, account or claim other than for salaries or wages under this act; or, in other words, what acts are to be performed or done before the Board can proceed to audit these bills. I trust you will favor the Board with your opinion on this and other points involved in the act as early as practicable, and am, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW H. GREEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

To the Honorable the Board of Apportionment and Audit:

In reply to the questions propounded in your letter of this date, (of which the above is a copy,) we, the undersigned, counsel to said Board, answer:

First—That public notice of the time and place of every meeting of the Board of Audit must be given, and such public notice must be given a reasonable time before each meeting.

Second—That every bill, account, and claim (except for salaries and wages) must be read aloud in full by the Clerk of the Board at the time of presentation, and that each bill so read must lie upon the table five days after such presentation before the same is acted upon by the Board of Audit.

Third—That the statute also requires that the Clerk shall, on the day of the presentation of any claim, enter in a suitable book a minute of the general nature of the bills or claims, (except for salaries and wages,) specifying the amounts thereof, and the items of the same when practicable, but a full copy of the bill, account, or claims need not be entered in such book.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.
JOHN K. PORTER.

Mr. STEBBINS then offered the following:

Whereas, This Board is advised by its counsel that new questions may arise as to the construction and effect of some of the provisions of the act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the City and County of New-York, (chapter 9 of laws of 1872,) the effect of which may be to embarrass and delay its execution, and that the speediest ends to obtain an opportunity intended to be secured by the act will be to apply to the Legislature for a supplementary act; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board do approve the draft act amendatory of said chapter 9, herewith submitted and respectfully recommend its passage by the Legislature of the State.

Messrs. PORTER and PIERREPONT drew up the amendatory bill. The following is the act referred to:

A SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT BILL.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relating to appropriations and deficiencies in the City and County of New-York, and the audit and payment of salaries and claims in said City and County, passed Jan. 30, 1872.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The estimate authorized by the first section of the act hereby amended may be made at one or more times in such form as the Board therein mentioned may provide; and nothing in this or in said section contained shall affect the power of any Department of the said City, or other body to proceed with and execute works of a permanent character which it is authorized by law now in force to proceed with and execute; nor to prevent the said Controller from raising the moneys required for the payment of such permanent works under existing laws.

SEC. 2. It is hereby provided and declared that the second section of said act shall not apply to any claim for which a sufficient appropriation remained unexpended at the date of the passage of said act and further that the said Board may audit and allow and the said Controller shall pay the claims specified in the said second section, although the same may be in excess of any sum or sums appropriated and set apart to any of the Departments, or for any of the purposes of the said City or County under and pursuant to chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1871. All bills of accounts and claims presented to said Board shall be placed on file in the Department of Finance in said City, and shall be opened to the inspection of the public, and, except those for salaries and wages, shall not be audited by said Board until the expiration of five days after presentation. A general statement and entry of the nature of any bill, claim or account at the time of its presentation shall be deemed taken as a reading and entry thereof in a book as contemplated by the requirements of the act hereby amended. Nothing in this and said act contained shall be construed to require the said Controller to pay out of the proceeds of bonds authorized by the said section any claims or amounts that may lawfully be paid out of the avails of bonds or stocks heretofore by any law authorized, or out of the avails of taxation, or from any special or trust funds.

SEC. 3. The third section of the said act is hereby repealed.

WM. HITCHMAN, of the Fire Department, wanted to know what the Controller was going to do for the firemen. Mr. GREEN said the Board, being a new one, would do all it could.

Mr. BELL, of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, asked if he could have permission to borrow money to pay the out-door poor, and if so, if the City would reimburse him. Mr. GREEN asked Mr. BELL to call upon him after the Board adjourned, and he would try to make some arrangement that would prove satisfactory.

The following claims were submitted:

Department of Public Works to Dec. 31, 1871	$26,606 71
Same for the first two weeks in January	21,126 30
Cleaning public offices August and September	6,207 00
Board of Health for November and December last	11,529 24
Street cleaning to Dec. 31	100,000 00
Men on line of Croton Aqueduct, August	7,[illegible]
Men on line of Croton Aqueduct, September	7,[illegible]
Men on line of Croton Aqueduct, October	7,[illegible]
Men on line of Croton Aqueduct, November	7,[illegible]
Pay-roll, engineers and axmen	12,[illegible]

The Board then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen—The President Rises to Explain—Various Petitions Received—Reports Demanded of the Controller—The Badge Question.

A full meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon. Before the Board proceeded to its regular business, President COCHRANE said he desired to call the attention of the Board to an article which appeared in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday last. He then read the article in question, which was as follows:

Great scandal is made of the unseemly transactions in the Board of Aldermen. Messrs. GILSEY, VANCE, VAN SCHAICK and FALCONER are acknowledged by men of high character, and on them the public rely for protection, but it is doubtful if these gentlemen will consent to serve much longer. Mr. GILSEY did not write his resignation, but was reluctantly induced to temporarily withdraw it. It was openly charged in the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening that one of the Republican Aldermen received $500 for voting for COCHRANE and SHANNON. How long will such transactions be permitted?

President COCHRANE said that he desired to say that the statements made in the article were on rumor and general assertion, and that those persons most free from censure were not exempt from such rumor and assertions. So far as he, the President, was concerned, he felt it his duty to say that the assertions only merited a peremptory denial. They were not true. He had been for many years in public life and for the first time calumny had assailed his name. He could challenge any finger to be laid on an unworthy act of his in his connection with the Board of Aldermen. He felt that he should demand the evidence on which the charge was based, and he would promptly prove its utter falsity.

The matter of the formation of the Finance Committee then came up, and after some skirmishing a resolution, presented by Mr. MEHRBACH, was adopted to the effect that Messrs. Vance, Martin, Wilder and Fitzgerald constitute the Finance Committee of the Board. Mr. MARTIN was excused from serving on the Committee, and Mr. McLAREN was appointed on the Committee.

A number of petitions in regard to the pavement of streets were received and appropriately referred. Among them was one from the Knickerbocker Ice Company, presented by Mr. VANCE, asking permission to pave a portion of Eleventh-avenue at the expense of the Company. Another was from the Cosmopolitan Conference on the subject of free baths.

Petitions were received from the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, asking permission to erect telegraph poles in the City; for the better lighting of Twenty-fourth-street; and for the paving of Church-street.

Mr. GROVES offered a resolution that the Corporation Manual for 1871 and 1872 be printed in one small volume, similar to the Red Book. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. RADDE presented resolutions relative to election frauds, and the propriety of making the exercise of the elective franchise compulsory. Referred.

A resolution calling upon the Police Justices to report the amount of fines received during last year was adopted.

Mr. MARTIN presented a resolution that the members of the Board be provided with badges, and that the Clerk of the Board be directed to ascertain what the badges could be obtained for. Messrs. VANCE and VAN SCHAICK opposed the resolution on the ground that badges were unnecessary. Messrs. GILSEY and CONOVER supported the resolution, which was passed and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the Mayor presenting the report of the Cooper Union for 1871. Resolutions were presented calling upon Controller GREEN to report in regard to property leased by the City, and some other business of an unimportant character was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, and the only business transacted was the adoption of resolutions asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the Common Council over the City markets; also, that the Committee on Markets investigate as to the present condition of the market property, and also regarding the sale of diseased and unwholesome meats, &c., &c. After being in session only a short time the Board adjourned.

Doings of the Supervisors—Appointment of the Standing Committees—Annual Reports.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held, Mayor HALL presiding. Recorder HACKETT was present. The President announced the standing Committees as follows:

Annual Taxes and Finance—Van Schaick, Vance, Cochrane, Gilsey.

Civil Courts—Cochrane, Van Schaick, Falconer, Martin.

County Offices—Conover, Joyce, McLaren, Wilder.

Criminal Courts and Police—Hackett, Mehrbach, McLaren, Falconer.

Public Charities and Correction—Vance, Cochrane, Radde, Martin.

Printing and Stationery—McLaren, Radde, Wilder, Martin.

Armories and Drill-rooms—Gilsey, Conover, McLaren, Joyce, Van Schaick.

Fuel—Falconer, Joyce, Mehrbach, Vance.

Salaries—Martin, Conover, Fitzgerald, Gilsey.

Bridges—Wilder, Fitzgerald, Coman, Plunkett.

A statement was received from Controller GREEN, showing the claims paid by him during the quarter ending Jan. 1. The City Chamberlain sent in his annual report. Mr. CONOVER presented a resolution calling upon the Controller for information in regard to certain leases held by the City. Mr. VAN SCHAICK offered a resolution requiring the Clerk to furnish information in regard to the persons employed by the Board. A resolution offered by Mr. CONOVER was passed, requesting Controller GREEN to report to the Board the cost of the construction of the New Court-house up to Jan. 1 last, and the amounts unpaid for work and material furnished. The Board then adjourned.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner VAN NORT reports the following receipts in his office, which he has deposited with the City Chamberlain:

For water rents, from Jan. 1 to 31	$79,062 21
For vault permits, for same time	2,318 36
For sewer permits, for same time	1,080 00
Total	$82,560 57

CITY CONTRACTS.

A Chapter on the Sewerage Jobs—The Influence of John J. Bradley and Cornelius Corson—New Awards are Made.

In the published proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of the 27th of July, 1871, there appears under the head of "Contracts Executed Under Special Agreement Without Competition," a contract for six years with HOLLAND & FOSTER, numbered 16, for cleaning receiving basins, culverts, and sewers, awarded under the provisions of section 4, chapter 237, 1868. This contract was first made between the parties named and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on Feb. 27, 1868, for three years and ten months, at the rate of $24,000 per annum. MICHAEL TUOMEY and HUGH MCFARLAN became the sureties for its fulfillment, in the sum of $5,000. After its expiration the contract was renewed for four years from Jan. 1, 1868, at the same rate of payment, JNO. DONNELL and JNO. FOSTER becoming the sureties. The contractors were so pleased with the opportunity given them by the City to make money, that they sent a letter to the Corporation, asking for the renewal of the contract, and fairly supplicating everybody who had influence in the matter to insure them the award.

On Jan. 2, 1871, one year before the expiration of their contract, a release was asked by them and granted by the City on the payment of one dollar.

A new contract with the same parties was then drawn up dating from Jan. 2, the day of the withdrawal of the old contract to run for six years, and to be paid for at the rate of $46,000 per annum, twice the amount previously paid for the work. JOHN J. BRADLEY and CORNELIUS CORSON became the sureties in the sum of $5,000, and it is alleged that it is to their influence the increased rate of payment is due. ROBERT FOSTER was a backer for JOE COBURN, the pugilist, and keeps a saloon in Third-avenue, used during the late election as head-quarters for BRADLEY. FORBES HOLLAND, it is said, is a partner of BRADLEY's. The contractors are said to make a "good thing" out of their contract, and the statement may be well believed, as they were well satisfied with their contract when it was only half the amount paid at present.

A large number of frauds are in existence among the contracts given by the City, and persons, whose present pursuits are of a nature entirely opposite to what they are credited with doing, appear on the contract rolls in the Department of Public Works as cleaners of sewers, which, no doubt, they would consider entirely too filthy for them to engage in.

The Willet-Whitehead Conspiracy.

JAMES BAXTER, who plead guilty of having conspired to kill SAMUEL WHITEHEAD in July, 1870, and who turned State's evidence in the case, which ended so strangely last week, was yesterday brought into Court in order that his case might be disposed of. Messrs. LUDLOW and COGGSWELL had been assigned as counsel to the prisoner, and had consulted with him on Saturday. On the opening of the Court, Mr. SCHENCK, the County prosecutor, moved that the prisoner be called for sentence upon his plea of guilty, which, even when advised by his counsel, he had refused to retract. His counsel put in a plea to arrest judgment, claiming that he could not be sentenced where there had been no crime, and that there could have been no conspiracy where all the parties but the one had been declared not guilty. He had no one with whom to conspire. Moreover, BAXTER had already been once before tried for this offense, in connection with CAROLINE WILSON, the colored girl, and had been acquitted. The Court thought the objections important, and withheld decision until Friday. The other defendants in this case, Mr. and Mrs. WILLET and Mrs. GATES, will, it is said, bring a suit for defamation and false imprisonment against Mr. WHITEHEAD, laying the damages at $[illegible],000.

The Robbery at the Bowery Jewelry-Store.

On Wednesday last, as the readers of the TIMES will remember, the show-window of LOUIS TOBIAS' jewelry-store, at No. 170 Bowery, was smashed in with a stone, and jewelry to the amount of $875 was stolen. It will also be remembered that Mr. TOBIAS pursued one of the thieves, and had captured him and was bringing him back to the store when he was surrounded by a gang of ruffians, who administered a severe beating to him and rescued the thief. Since the robbery Capt. MOUNT, with Detectives BRAMBLE and DUNLAP, of the Fourteenth Precinct, had been busily engaged in searching for the thieves, and yesterday morning succeeded in arresting JOHN TULLY, aged nineteen, of No. 151 Elizabeth-street, on suspicion of being concerned. He was taken to Mr. TOBIAS' store, and was fully identified by HUGO SIDRAHN, the clerk in the store, as the one who smashed the window with a heavy paving-stone, (which is still in the hands of the Police,) and made off with the jewelry. He also identified him as one of those who struck Mr. TOBIAS. The latter gentleman also recognized TULLY, and the accused was arraigned before Justice DOWLING. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The Insurance Investigating Committee.

The Insurance Investigating Committee of the Legislature hold their first sitting in this City today, in the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock A. M. Superintendent MILLER and several of the members of the Committee arrived in town yesterday, and are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Count DE MONTEBELLO, of France, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, of Albany, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge B. GOLDSMITH, of Milwaukee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. D. G. LITTLEFIELD, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The reception of the New-England Society takes place this evening.

Gen. JAMES OAKES, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. G. APPLETON, of Chicago, are at the Grand Hotel.

The German Women's Social Reform Benevolent Society celebrated its seventh anniversary at the Wellhalt last night.

Patrolman JOHN HEGAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was dismissed the Department by the Board of Police, yesterday.

Company F, of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. JOCHEM, gave an annual ball at the Turn Hall last night, which was largely attended.

At Castle Garden, yesterday, ninety-four emigrants arrived by the *Europa*, from Glasgow, and ninety-two by the *Pereire*, from Havre.

Judge BYRON BRADLEY, of Maine; Senator SAWYER, of South Carolina, and Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. W. P. HALL, of Missouri; Hon. H. J. LEONARD, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, and Hon. H. H. PORTER, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Colonia Vocal Society gave its annual masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was attended by several carnivalistic dignitaries.

RUDOLPH SOLOMON, aged sixty-five, who is said to have been of intemperate habits, was, yesterday, found dead in bed at the Arlington House, in Fourteenth-street.

The steamer *Rhein* arrived here yesterday. She had one case of small-pox in the steerage, and is detained in Quarantine. The saloon passengers were brought to the City.

The Frear-Kilhan case is still undergoing investigation at the Sturtevant House. Yesterday a number of witnesses for FREAR were examined. They were principally poll-clerks and inspectors of election.

WM. H. VANDERBERG, aged forty-seven, a lawyer, having an office at No. 68 Wall-street, died suddenly on Sunday night, at his boarding-house, No. 213 East Fifty-seventh-street, while sitting on a sofa in his room.

The General Sessions Grand and Petit Juries were dismissed at 11½ A. M. yesterday until this morning, by order of Recorder HACKETT. The witnesses in all the cases on the calendar were also discharged.

THOMAS CULLEN, aged sixteen, a plumber, residing at No. 119 Baxter-street, fell down the hatchway of Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-street, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Park Hospital in a comatose condition.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to which was referred the application from the Produce Exchange for co-operative action with regard to the coopers' strike, met yesterday and resolved that it was not advisable at present to take any action.

HUGH HASTINGS, aged thirteen, of No. 260 Avenue C, while returning from school, yesterday afternoon, was assaulted by JACOB BLUMENTHAL, a lad about the same age, who struck him on the head with a bar of iron, cutting his forehead. BLUMENTHAL made his escape.

ALEXANDER CLAPPERTON, who was charged with conspiring with J. W. WRIGHT to obtain money from the United States Treasury, by means of forged papers, was arrested in Leavenworth, Kansas, and is in custody of Marshal SHARPE, awaiting the procurement of bail.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning some unknown miscreant attempted to set fire to the tenement-house No. 63 Norfolk-street by lighting a rag saturated with oil and placing it on the stairs. Officer SLAUSSON, of the Tenth Precinct, discovered the fire and extinguished it before any damage was done.

In the case of MONTGOMERY QUEEN against the Second-avenue Railroad, to recover $5,000 salary, the facts of which have been already published, Judge SEDGWICK yesterday dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the constitution of the Company authorized the dismissal of any of its servants without either notice or excuse.

At the monthly meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, Messrs. GEORGE M. MITCHEL was elected President, and J. PHILLIPS Secretary, but owing to the absence of the report of the Committee on Membership much important business was postponed until the next meeting.

The Palette Club held their monthly conversazione last evening at No. 126 Second-avenue. Several new paintings by well known artists were on exhibition. The names included those of Guy, Eastman, Johnson, McEntee, William Hart, Durand, Jones and Boughton. Besides the productions of American artists several foreign pictures of merit were exhibited.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The attempt on the life of EUGENE BENOIST, a student of St. John's College, Westchester County, which was reported some weeks since, is now said to be but a college joke.

BUCKHOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, has at last become more subdued. On Saturday, when Mr. VAN KLEECK made a visit to him, he noticed a marked change in his demeanor.

A barn belonging to Mr. JOHN BOOTH, of West Farms, was set on fire about 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The building and a quantity of hay were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000, but insured for $600.

JAMES BAND, Esq., Register of Westchester County, who has been quite ill for nearly three months past, left White Plains yesterday for St. Augustine, Fla., where he purposes remaining until April for the benefit of his health.

The February term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. SILAS D. GIFFORD, County Judge, and Justices SILKMAN and HOWE. Both the civil and criminal calendars are unusually light the present term, but it is understood that the attention of the Grand Jury will be directed to the official conduct of certain Justices of the Peace before the close of the week.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday, WM. O'BRIEN, of Whitestone, was thrown from his carriage, and received serious injuries.

Last night a Committee of the Board of Aldermen met the Police Commissioners in the Court-room, Astoria, to consider the question of having a Station-house at Hunter's Point.

The house of Mr. ALEXANDER JACKSON, of East New-York, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and a quantity of silverware, underclothes and ladies' dresses carried away.

On Sunday night at 12 o'clock, the bark *Robert A. Fletcher*, from China for New-York, went ashore at East Moriches. The crew escaped. The bark will probably prove a wreck.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Eagle Flour Mills at Hempstead were entered by thieves. The desk drawers were rifled, the safe blown open, and $2,000 stolen, together with some valuable papers.

EDWARD BASCH, a German, apparently bereft of reason, was found by Officer NEWMAN, of New-Lots, yesterday morning in an unoccupied house, lying upon a bare flooring, his only covering a light layer of straw. He was almost frozen. The officer took him in charge and provided him with food, and delivered him to Justice GERTUM, who sent him to the Alms-house at Flatbush.

NEW-JERSEY.

A walking match, fifteen miles, for a purse of $[illegible], between F. C. FORRESTER, JOHN NASH, and JAMES ADAMS, takes place at Newark this morning.

A Hoboken barber named SALM on Sunday, attempted to commit suicide by taking Paris green, but was prevented. The attempt was caused by domestic trouble.

A verdict of accidental death has been returned by the jury in the case of JAMES MADDEN, who was fatally injured by a blasting accident at Kearney, on Thursday last.

On Saturday, FRANCIS GREEN, a builder, living near Bloomfield, went to Newark for the purpose of drawing $1,000 from the bank, and has not since been seen. Foul play is suspected.

ELLEN DOLAN yesterday recovered a judgment, at Newark, against Mr. CATHERWOOD, a contractor, for $38,088 due for labor and materials furnished in the construction of the Newark and Paterson Railway.

JOSEPH LEONARD was yesterday released from the Hoboken lock-up, where he had been kept for three weeks for inability to pay a fine of $50, for keeping pigs in the city in violation of the city ordinance. The Recorder, who was obliged to hold the man under the ordinance, believes it not to be in accordance with the city charter.

In the *Evening Journal* libel case, yesterday, Major PANGBORN and Mr. DEAR, the defendants, testified as to the articles written, and the statements upon which the charges were made. WM. TAYLOR, formerly employed by WATTS, testified that he had been instructed by Mr. WOODS, one of the firm, to sell only 1,000 pounds to the ton.

ARCHIE HENDERSON, the absconding City Clerk of Paterson, has been heard from. A Paterson gentleman met him in North Carolina. He said he received no pay for a long time during the dead-lock, and then first used the city money to pay himself. He did this until he had borrowed more than he could pay and his defalcation could no longer be concealed.

[Advertisement.]
"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of Consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

[Advertisement.]
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.
Safe, pure, uniform.

[Advertisement.]
The New-York fire underwriters pronounce DEVLOW & BUSH'S PREMIUM OIL an "important safeguard against the loss of life and property." No change in lamps. Ask your grocer for it, or send to No. 125 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Thuringia	Feb. 6	New-York	Hamburg
Assyria	Feb. 7	New-York	Glasgow
China	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Wyoming	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool
City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Feb. 10	New-York	Glasgow
England	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Leipsic	Feb. 10	New-York	Bremen
Pereire	Feb. 10	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Feb. 8	New-York	Havana
Tybee	Feb. 10	New-York	St. Dom'o

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Thuringia*, at 11:30 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 11:30 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:30 P. M.... For Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
East via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East via Newport	5 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:04 | Sun sets.....5:26 | Moon rises..5:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....3:39 | Gov. Island..4:28 | Hell Gate..7:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Neuester, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nevada, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Brothers' Pride, (Br.,) Bolton, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Ellen Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; A. M. Schweigaard, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Penarth Roads for orders, Tetens & Beckman; Volant, Barstow, Progreso, Renner & Pinckney.

Brigs James Baker, Phelan, Cardenas, Captain; Kodiak, Downing, Havana, Cuba, F. Talbot & Co.; Jane Goodyear, (Br.,) Davis, Rio Janeiro, George F. Bulley.

Schrs. General Conner, Shutes, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova; Kate Wentworth, Mead, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; Lizzie Cochran, Cochran, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, Port Johnson, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Experienced severe N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; Feb. 4, at 8 A. M., lat. 36 05, lon. 74 37, a heavy sea running, came up with steam-ship Wando, hence for Havana, with colors set, union down, and in a sinking condition; the steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Havana, was lying by her; stood by her until the crew was safely transferred to the Cleopatra, when we proceeded on our course, and the Cleopatra also proceeded.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Jan. 22, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 213 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced severe westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans Jan. 30, and S. W. Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 4, off Cape Charles, saw brig Iris, steering N.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Savoir Faire, (of Liverpool,) Atchison, Calcutta Oct. 11 and Sand's Head 20th, with mdse. to Balle Bros.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. No date or lat., &c., spoke ship Stratton Audley, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, 92 ds. out. It anchored on the Bar. Ship Agamemnon, (of Liverpool,) Baker, Calcutta Oct. 17, and Sands Head 22d, with mdse. to E. J. Pettman.

Bark Kosmos, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 17 passengers to F. Schwoon. Jan. 31, lat. 36, lon. 41 25, passed steam-ship Frankfort, (N. G.,) bound E.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, St. Pierre-Mart 23 ds., with sugar to T. T. & E. A. Dwight.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Cadiz 40 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Valero, (of Halifax,) Murray, Milk River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig San Carlos, for New-York.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortola,) Tooker, Buenos Ayres 82 ds., with hides to R. W. Ropes & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Amy A. Lane, (of Searsport,) Carver, Montevideo 60 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig San Carlos, (of Portland,) Parker, Milk River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Charlotte, West, Matanzas, 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Nash Emery.

Schr. Aneida and Laura, (of Georgetown, Me.,) McIntire, Oro Cabello, Jam., 23 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglass—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Left no vessels.

Schr. Geo. R. McConville, (of Bangor,) [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Thos. [illegible]—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Left in port brig [illegible] Turrall, disch'g; schr. Zeta Psi, for New-York, to sail Jan. 28. John Christie, wtg.; Chas. C. Dame, for New-York, to sail Jan. 28; Edward Lameyer, disch'g; Willie, wtg.; E. M. Sawyer, do.; brig Hattie, disch'g.

Schr. Matthew Kinney, (of Norfolk,) Barto, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with yellow pine to Reinear & Co. Feb. 5, at 8 A. M., while sailing up the bay, near the Narrows, was struck by the ice, and stove in her bow port; the vessel filled with water to the deck, was taken in tow by the steam-tug Oliver Wolcott, and towed to the Coast Wrecking Co.'s Dock, at Staten Island, where she lies with her main deck under water; divers have gone down to stop the leak, and she will be pumped out today.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Corpus Christi 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with hides, wool, and tallow to J. H. Brower—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

BELOW—Brig Edith, from Minatitlan.

SAILED—Steam-ship Northumbria, for Glasgow.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arr. steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; McClellan, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore. Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York, and schr. E. A. Dehart, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 5.—Arr. brig Cuprea, from Pernambuco, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

SANDWICH, Mass., Feb. 5.—Arr. at Hyannis, N. S., steamer Verbena, from Nantucket, having been frozen in for three days. She reports the Sound clear of heavy ice; saw a three-masted schooner ashore off Bass River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Arr. ships Adriatic, from Liverpool; Queen of Erin, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—Arr. steamer Livingston, from New-York; ship Rayner, from Liverpool.

Cld. brig Susie S. Strout, for Fall River; schr. J. W. Bartlett, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 3.—Arr. brig George Amos, Portland, for New-York; schrs. Cyrus Fossett, Jacksonville, for Boston; Hattie E. Dodge, Boston, for Providence; Eunice Rich and Edward Rich, do., for Fredericksburg; Lucy J. Kesler, do., for Yucatan; Lilly, do., for New-York; Julia E. Gamage and Mt. Hope, with loss of anchor, Rockland, for do.; Ella May, Rockport, Me., for do.; Blondel, Provincetown, for Philadelphia; H. N. Squire, Portland, for do.; Freddie L. Porter, South Amboy, for Portsmouth.

4th—No arrivals.

5th—No arrivals; sld. schrs. Wm Bixby, Nathaniel Stevens, Grace Cushing, A. Paine, George Shattuck, Charlie Cobb, J. M. Fisk, J. A. Parsons, Celestia, Daniel Parsons, Leonora A. Hooker, Hattie E. Dodge, F. L. Porter, Cyrus Fossett and Mt. Hope.

Spoken.

Dec. 2, by ship Astronomer, in lat. 24 32 S., lon. 32 E., spoke ship Manchester, (Br.,) from Lalshotseen for London, 42 ds. out; 29th, lat. 3 N., lon. 23 40, spoke ship Maggie Leslie, (Br.,) from Cardiff, for Rio Janeiro.

Jan. 15, by brig Eaglet, in lat. 25 30, lon. 60 50, spoke brig Telegraph, (N. G.,) from ——, for New-York. 20th, lat. 35 N., lon. 69 50, had a gale from N. W. lasting 36 hours, during which shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, long-boat, &c.

Jan. 26, brig Amy A. Lane, in lat. 31, lon. 69, spoke brig Potomac, from Demerara, for Baltimore.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 5.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from New-York Jan. 27, arrived at 8 P. M. today and proceeded to Liverpool.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3D-AVENUE AND 7TH-STREET,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS.

This Company offers a new style of safe, made of 1¼ inch welded steel and iron, and inside the Company's vaults, at $75 and $100 per year.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Sec. [illegible], Pres.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
Jewelers & Silversmiths.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.
Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1871		$15,679,657 96
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,[illegible]	
Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	1,140,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Total		$22,857,393 85
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,[illegible]	
Purchased, surrendered and canceled policies	1,[illegible]	
Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance	80,[illegible]	
Dividends to policy-holders	949,[illegible]	
Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses	689,[illegible] 73	
Advertising and physicians' fees	96,[illegible] 35	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	2[illegible] 91	$4,[illegible] 49
Total		$18,659,747 36
ASSETS:		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank, and on hand	$1,[illegible]	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,751,[illegible]) cost	4,[illegible]	
Invested in New-York City Banks Stock (market value $46,[illegible]) cost	41,[illegible]	
Real Estate in the City of New-York	1,[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $20,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $8,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	8,[illegible]	
Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $3,[illegible] 21)	6[illegible]	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	6[illegible] 17	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	330,[illegible] 73	
Amounts due from Agents	4[illegible] 61	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872	77,[illegible] 14	18,659,747 36
Add—		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		114,021 40
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,803,768 76
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1872	$212,[illegible] 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proof, &c.	127,[illegible] 00	
Amount Reserved for Re-insurance on existing Policies, insuring $112,[illegible] participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium) $1,[illegible]; non-participating (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	16,[illegible]	
Balance of return Premium, 1871, payable during the year 1872	1[illegible] 12	$17,315,[illegible] 33
Divisible Surplus		$1,488,134 43

During the year 8,[illegible] Policies have been issued, insuring $2[illegible].

From the undivided surplus of $1,488,134 43 the Board of Trustees have declared a DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, (Merchant,) Union Buildings, cor. William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (Late Dater, Miller & Co.,) Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON, (Banker,) No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, (Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR, (J. F. Seymour & Co.,) No. 78 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Co.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

THE POTTIER & STYMUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Have removed their
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS
TO
Lexington-av., 41st and 42d Sts.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.

A NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN—Also, Special Commissioner for every State, and Passport Agent. Legal documents prepared in English or Spanish. F. I. KING, Counselor-at-law, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOTEL GARNI FOR SALE.
For sale, the lease, furniture and good-will of a first-class family hotel, situated near and above Union-square, now doing a good paying business; house is four story, 50 feet front; rent, $5,000 per annum. The above hotel is now filled and in perfect running order. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.